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**

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, variable with scattered showers. Temp. 44-57 (41-53). Friday, clear. LONDON: Thursday, sunny with scattered showers. Temp. 54-61. Friday, mostly with showers. CHANNEL: Rough. ROMÉ: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 51-57 (78-76). NEW YORK: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 51-57 (78-76).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S	Kyoto	54 F
Belgium	28 F	Lebanon	62 F
Denmark	35 F	Luxembourg	21 F
Egypt	48 F	Moscow	27 F
France	50 F	Netherlands	19 F
Germany	50 F	Nigeria	40 F
Greece	25 F	Norway	31 F
Great Britain	20 F	Portugal	20 F
India	18 F	Spain	40 F
Indonesia	18 F	Sweden	27 F
Italy	18 F	Switzerland	17 F
Japan	50 F	Turkey	17 F
Lebanon	40 F	U.S. (East)	50 F
Libya	127 F	U.S. (West)	17 F
		Vladivostok	17 F



The broken hull of tanker Amoco Cadiz after the French navy dropped depth charges from helicopters.

Amoco Cadiz Is Bombed To Free Last of Oil Cargo

BREST, France, March 29 (AP)—Five French Navy helicopters bombed the wreck of the supertanker Amoco Cadiz with 10 explosive charges today in an attempt to release the last of its oil cargo into the sea off the Brittany coast.

There was no immediate indication whether the operation succeeded in breaking open the remains of the ship's tanks to disperse the estimated 5.8 million gallons of oil still aboard.

French authorities decided earlier this week to blast open the wreck to speed cleanup operations on the part of France's north-west coast polluted by the what is believed to be the worst oil spill in history. But high winds and seas kept demolition crews from going aboard to plant charges yesterday, and the Amoco Cadiz—broken in three on the Porsall rocks—continued to spurt oil today into the choppy sea.

In Paris, the French Cabinet met to decide on ways to force vessels in trouble off the coast to obey new traffic and safety

rules. They require such ships to report any distress situation to French maritime authorities.

The regulations were ordered for French territorial waters after the Amoco Cadiz ran aground and began spilling its cargo of 64.7 million gallons of oil. The U.S.-built ship sailed under Liberian registry with an Italian captain and crew.

The vast oil slick—which already has fouled 110 miles of scenic coastline—was reported spreading slowly toward the north-east, driven by strong winds.

Patches of black ooze were spotted halfway between the English Channel Island of Jersey and the French port of Saint-Malo. Other patches of oil were reported southwest of Jersey, where local authorities declared an alert.

Twenty-seven vessels poured dispersants and absorbents on the edges of the oil slick in an attempt to contain it while 2,200 soldiers worked on shore to clean up the beaches.

In Speech to Venezuelan Legislature

Carter Outlines World Economic Plan

CARACAS, March 29 (AP)—President Carter today urged poor countries to join rich industrial nations in a five-step drive to fight inflation, create jobs and raise living standards, saying that rich nations cannot by themselves bring about world economic recovery.

"We need to share a responsibility for solving problems—not to divide the blame for ignoring them," Mr. Carter declared to Venezuela's National Congress on the second day of his week-long tour of Latin America and Africa.

"Only by acting together can we expand trade and investment in order to create more jobs, to curb inflation, and raise the standard of living of our peoples," he said. "The industrial nations share the same problems and cannot by themselves bring about world economic recovery."

Mr. Carter then flew to Brazil to begin a 42-hour visit there.

Joint Steps Urged

In his speech, Mr. Carter urged rich and poor nations to take these steps together:

- Increase the flow of capital to developing nations.
 - Build a more open system of world trade.
 - Moderate disruptive price movements in basic commodities.
 - Conserve and develop energy.
 - Strengthen the technological base in the poorer countries.
- In addition, Mr. Carter said that he was proposing a U.S. foundation for technological collaboration.

Guerrilla Force Routed, Rhodesia Officials Claim

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 29 (AP)—Rhodesian security forces have routed a 100-strong force of nationalist guerrillas which infiltrated the eastern frontier from Mozambique in the last week, the independent Rhodesia Herald newspaper reported today.

The report, cleared by official censors, said that the guerrillas fled, abandoning bundles of propaganda leaflets and large quantities of weapons, when their camp was discovered by a small group of government troops.

Government troops were combing the area, in Burna Valley about 20 miles south of the garrison town of Umtali, for the remnants of the group, a military spokesman said today.

The newspaper report did not say when troops stormed the camp, and there has been no mention of casualties. The newspaper said that the group included several high-ranking guerrilla field commanders.

Guerrilla Report

In Maputo, Mozambique, black guerrillas of the Patriotic Front said today that they were fighting government troops in one of the fiercest battles of their six-year war with the Rhodesian regime, the United Press International reported.

The Patriotic Front said that 600 guerrillas from Mozambique had penetrated 40 miles into Rhodesia along the southeast border. A spokesman said their advance was halted only by a flooded river. The guerrillas also said that they had opened another front on Rhodesia's northeast border but did not give details of the fighting.

The latest incursion is the first major one reported since Prime Minister Ian Smith and three local-based moderate black leaders reached an accord on March 3 that provides for universal suffrage elections and black rule by Dec. 31 in the country of 263,000 whites and 6.7 million blacks.

Called Sellout

Leaders of the Patriotic Front have denounced the agreement as a sellout to white interests and pledged to step up their war to gain political power.

Both the state-controlled radio and white officials attempted to

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Interviewed by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl said that he did not believe there was a mass movement of guerrillas into Rhodesia and described the size of the latest band as "nothing extraordinary."

Guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union operate from Mozambique, while Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union forces attack from Zambia and, to a lesser extent, from Botswana. The two guerrilla movements form the Patriotic Front.

Mr. Smith and the local black leaders, now running the country as a four-man executive council, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

dres Perez. They met for two hours yesterday, but left tough questions until today, including the price of oil. Venezuela is the third largest supplier of oil to the United States.

Mr. Carter then departed for Brazil with his wife, Rosalynn, his 10-year-old daughter, Amy, and top U.S. officials, including National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. He was met at the military air base near Brasilia by President Ernesto Geisel.

About 300 demonstrating university students condemned Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Arabs Urge Russia, Cuba to Quit Horn

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, March 29 (NYT)—Arab League foreign ministers today wound up participation in the league's spring council meeting by formally condemning the "aggressive" intervention of the Soviet Union and Cuba on the Horn of Africa and calling for their forces to withdraw immediately.

The council also pledged military and other assistance to Somalia, which is an Arab League member, if it were attacked, presumably by Ethiopia. The Ethiopians, with active Soviet and Cuban support, recently pushed the Somalis out of the disputed

BEIRUT, March 29 (UPI)—The United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon suffered its first fatality today when a landmine explosion killed a Swedish soldier and wounded another.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Palestinian guerrillas fired on Israeli positions in southern Lebanon today despite their reported acceptance of a UN-sponsored cease-fire in the region.

A UN command car in which the Swedish soldiers were riding drove over a land mine, detonating the fatal explosion near the Khardaly Bridge in the eastern sector of Israeli-held territory in southern Lebanon, their commander said.

"The incident took place on a small road looked upon as cleared for mines," said Col. Jonas Lundgren. "The car seems to have left the mine-cleared path."

The death was the first since the UN forces moved into southern Lebanon on March 22 after the Israeli invasion earlier this month.

French Soldier Hurt

UN sources in Beirut said today that a French soldier of the peace-keeping force was slightly injured earlier this week during an exchange of fire between Palestinian guerrillas and Israeli troops in southern Lebanon.

The sources said the French soldier was on patrol duty Monday southeast of the Qassimiyeh Bridge, when the patrol was caught in crossfire.

The UN soldier killed today was identified as Karl Oscar Johansen. His companion, Max Lundberg, was taken by UN ambulance to the town of Marjayoun and from there by Israeli Air Force helicopter to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

The mine was buried along a road cleared by Israeli Army engineers before the UN moved in.

Guerrilla Firing Reported

Witnesses reported, meanwhile, that Palestinian guerrillas directed mortar and artillery fire on Israeli positions northeast of the port city of Tyre this morning from guerrilla positions in a Palestinian-controlled strip south of the Litani River.

Lebanon Mine Blast Fatal

Swedish UN Soldier Slain; Guerrilla Firing Reported

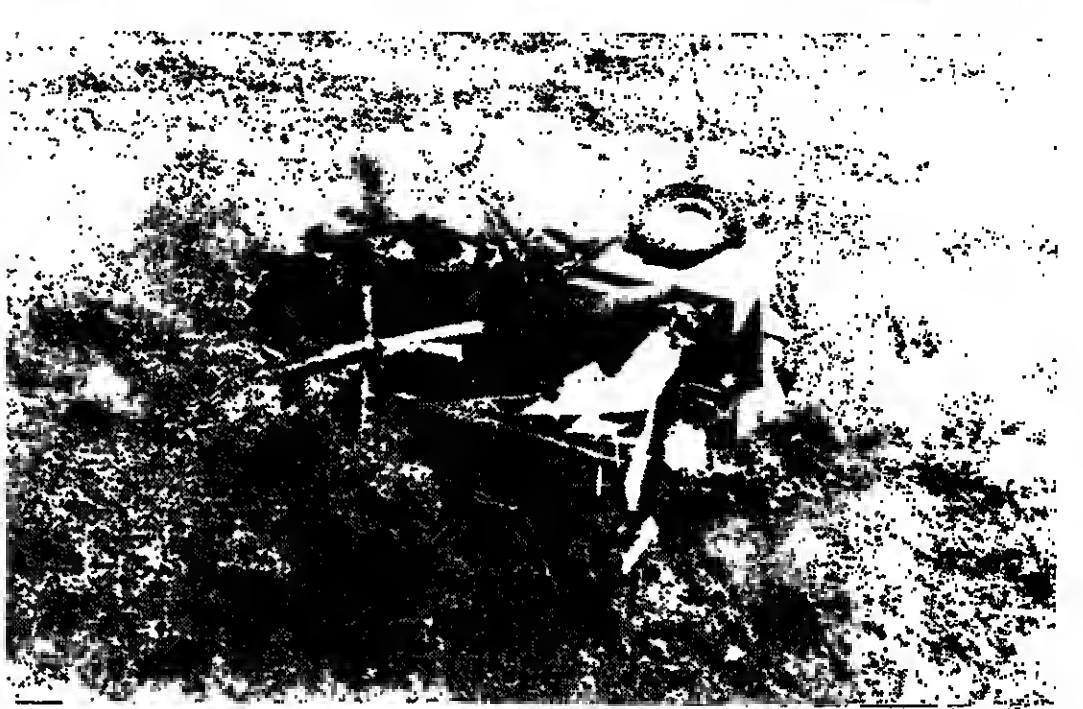
However, the witnesses said that the mainstream el-Fatah group of Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat appeared to be holding its fire and that the shelling came from smaller PLO groups.

[Palestinian radicals vowed to

sabotage the cease-fire in southern Lebanon despite Mr. Arafat's pledge that the PLO would do all it can to help the new UN peace force establish a buffer zone between the Israelis and the guerrillas, the Associated Press reported.

"There is no cease-fire as far as we're concerned," said a guerrilla commander from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine at the village of Arnoun.

[The United Nations can do (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)]



This jeep of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon blew up when it hit a tank mine today at the Khardaly bridge near the Litani River. One of its two Swedish occupants was killed.

New Initiative Is Seen

Weizman Going to Cairo Today

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, March 29—Defense Minister Ezer Weizman will go to Cairo tomorrow for talks with Egyptian leaders, the Israeli radio said last night. Official Israeli sources said the report was confirmed by Cairo radio, but there were no details of the trip.

There have been reports in Israel for the last week of such a trip by Mr. Weizman, who last visited Cairo on Feb. 1 for talks with Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Ganssary. The trip was seen as part of a new diplomatic initiative

by Israel following Prime Minister Menachem Begin's unsuccessful talks with President Carter.

The radio reported that the Israeli Cabinet decided to send Mr. Weizman to Egypt at its meeting last Sunday, and the invitation from Gen. Ganssary reached Israel yesterday.

Meanwhile, today, Mr. Begin won overwhelming parliamentary support for his tough Middle East peace policies after a defiant speech in which he said that Israel would resist U.S. pressure to accept demands that threaten its survival.

Weizman Mission

Despite the firmness of Mr. Begin's speech to the Knesset—his first since his return from unsuccessful talks in Washington with President Carter—senior government sources also said that Mr. Weizman will go to Cairo to resume direct peace negotiations with Egypt. They added that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan might go to Washington.

Egyptian diplomatic sources said that the purpose of the Weizman visit was to discuss the stalled Egyptian-Israeli peace effort and not to launch a resumption of formal negotiations.

Although the tone of Mr. Begin's speech was critical of U.S. Middle East policy, the Prime Minister also said that the United States wanted Israeli forces to

stay on the West Bank after a Middle East settlement is reached.

"This is a positive and important point for us," Mr. Begin said, in a restatement of earlier remarks.

"It is my obligation to say if we will face demands that jeopardize the essential interests of our country we will not hesitate to say—even to the U.S. government—we cannot accept these demands," he said.

U.S. Stance 'Unjust'

He described as unjust the turnaround in U.S. support for his peace plan and blamed it on Egyptian opposition. Cairo put forth several demands relayed by President Carter that Mr. Begin said were not acceptable to Israel.

"... A good plan doesn't become the opposite simply because it is not accepted by the other side," the Prime Minister said.

At the end of a seven-hour debate on Mr. Begin's Middle East policy, the Knesset voted, 63 to 32, with eight abstentions, in favor of a resolution expressing renewed support for the government's negotiating stance.

A resolution put forward by the opposition Labor party criticizing the government's hard-line interpretation of UN resolution 242 on Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories was rejected by a 75-to-25 vote with three abstentions.

Mr. Begin said that a particularly difficult problem in his talks with Mr. Carter was the U.S. suggestion of a plebiscite by the 1.2 million residents of the occupied West Bank and the Golan Heights in five years in which they would determine their own future.

He said that the outcome of such a referendum would likely would (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S., Japanese Recess Air Talks

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Negotiations on a new U.S.-Japanese air agreement have recessed until next fall, leaving open the possibility of U.S. retaliatory action because Japan recently refused to approve several U.S. flights.

At Japan's request, talks on the 25-year-old air agreement were begun last fall but little progress was reported.

President Carter recently threatened retaliatory action after Japan refused to approve three flights a week by Flying Tiger Lines, Inc., a U.S. all-cargo carrier, between the United States and Singapore, with stops in Japan and Hong Kong.

Steel Prices Rise in U.S. by 2.2 Per Cent

PITTSBURGH, March 29 (UPI)—The U.S. Steel Corp. today raised prices for all steel mill products by \$10.50 per net ton—or 2.2 per cent—to cover the cost of the new United Mine Workers contract. It is the second steel-price increase this year.

In Washington, the Council on Wage and Price Stability said that the "magnitude" of the increase "cannot be fully explained by the higher cost of coal." It estimated that the new coal pact will increase steel production costs by about \$4 per ton.

The increase comes at a time of strong steel demand and evidence of falling import activity in the U.S. market due to a federal program to curb foreign steel dumping. (Details, Page 9.)

Computer Only Brought Trouble to Soviet Factory

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, March 29 (WP)—When the managers of the electrical manufacturing plant in Minsk turned on their computer in 1973, it seemed like the dawn of a brave new era.

There it stood, the "Minsk 32," costly and rare, with its typewriter console and calculating devices, its dials, switches and displays, one machine for printouts and another to feed instructions.

Computers are still relatively rare in the civilian sector of the Soviet economy—the abacus is standard calculating equipment in most offices, even at the Soviet Bank for Foreign Trade, which handles complex currency exchanges here.

So the Minsk factory managers were justifiably proud of their purchase. They had bought it to improve the efficiency of the plant, which makes equipment for the Ministry of Power and Electrification.

Their pride enabled them to look past a tiny cloud that darkened the horizon: an institute in Novosibirsk hired to draw up the program to run the machine was slightly in arrears on its contract.

It had been asked to work out 31 assignments for the system, but had on its own reduced that to 26, according to Pravda. The Communist newspaper recently retrieved this tale from the cybernetic crypt for its readers. It is retold here for the faint of heart who fear computers with the same fervor as the 19th-century Luddites did the mechanized loom.

"When time came to launch the system," Pravda said, "it turned out the institute could present only eight assignments. There were no objections against this, though it is clear that an insufficiently used system does not justify itself economically."

Pravda added: "The managers of the factory and of the main central state construction organization wanted to claim as soon as

possible that the system has been launched. They meant to say that progress is not alien to them."

Phony Reports

First the computer spewed out a list of workers who were gold-bricking on the job. That was to be expected. But when the list grew longer, the shop men counterattacked by feeding the unwitting computer technicians phony reports for the machine.

The computer scanned production schedules and began to pinpoint places where production lagged. The men on the line had the answer—they stuffed it with more false figures.

"Two months of experimental calculation reveals weak production discipline . . . and undermined information about fulfillment," said the managers, adding: "It is necessary to pay serious attention to a timely sending of information to the department of automated system of management." Pravda said "that order bung in the air."

When the computer demanded accurate information on completion of electrical assemblies for much-needed power plants, production manager E. Voronyetsky told his superiors: "Construction of electric stations is such a complicated thing that it is completely impossible to keep a record of material value."

Soon, the workers had completed their sabotage of the Minsk 32.

Several Sets of Records

"They kept records for themselves manually and another set of reports was sent to the computer. The manpower section had double records as well," said Pravda.

Then the 27 computer technicians were sent to Coventry, the newspaper reported. "The section was psychologically separated from the collective with the silent agreement of the managers of the department."

According to Pravda, chief engineer Vladimir Vibrov, who had dreamed up the notion of us-

ing a computer, mused on the disaster overtaking the plant.

"Why do we need a computerized management system? If the central department doesn't want to take our system and demands that the documents be done manually, even they don't want to use the work of our computer."

Pravda commented: "The department doesn't cope with the plan and the last thing they need is the computer system which makes their shortcomings so vivid. No responsible persons in the department wanted to play in progress any longer."

Mr. Vibrov knew what had to be done.

"Byelo Russian State Power Construction Department sells computer," reads the for-sale notice in the Evening Minsk.

"We decided to pick up with fashion," said Mr. Vibrov. "We thought that if it was a thinking machine, it would think for us. And it only brought us trouble."

Farmers, Leftist Youths Allies in Japan

Airport Foes Explain the 'War'

By Andrew H. Malcolm

NARITA, Japan, March 29 (NYT)—"We will continue our struggle forever," said the farmer, an opponent of the airport. "We will never stop fighting."

He was standing firmly in the spring mud by a wooden hut, built by protesters near the site where the government has planned to build the second runway of the new Tokyo International Airport.

But after 12 years of bitter protests by farmers and young radical leftists—including Sunday's dramatic raid that destroyed the control tower's vital equipment and forced an indefinite delay in the airport's opening—official attention has shifted from plans for the second runway to trying to assure security of the existing airport facilities.

The airport is guarded by 14,000 police who man roadblocks and monitor highway traffic from camouflaged roadside positions.

Molotov Cocktails

But today, while embarrassed airport authorities continued to review Sunday's security oversight, 10 helmeted youths drove up to the new Hotel Nikko near the airport, broke the front windows, lobbed Molotov cocktails inside and drove away. The fires were extinguished without injury.

A few hours later several farmers, youths and townspeople paused in their preparations for tomorrow's "victory rally" here to talk about their land, their struggle and the reasons behind the war.

"Twelve years ago," said a farmer, "the Japanese government simply decided to build an airport here, completely ignoring us. We turned on the television one night and there's the news and we learn that the government has decided to build this new airport right here on our land. We were astonished. They figured that somehow we could manage to survive. We can never forgive this kind of attitude."

Like most of the protesters from this farming city 46 miles northeast of Tokyo, this farmer was not eager to reveal his name. The police are believed to be quietly picking up protest leaders. During these days of confrontation and publicity the protest movement here is believed to have swelled to perhaps 6,000 persons, a majority of them students and former students in their 20s

and 30s. The remainder are mostly local farmers, their families and sympathetic farmers and youths from elsewhere in Japan.

Leftist Factions

The youths are divided into perhaps a half dozen leftist factions, which, members admit, frequently struggle among themselves for dramatic moves in a kind of "radical one-up-manship." They refuse to identify their leaders. "You know," a youth said today, "we are at war here. And that is classified information."

One overall leader has emerged. He is Issaku Tomura, a 68-year-old sculptor and farmer who returned last week from meetings in Beirut with members of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He is referred to respectfully as "the chairman" but his influence in the movement, other than as public spokesman, is not known.

Like all the protesters interviewed in recent weeks, he lists as the main reason for protest the government's "high-handed attitude" toward farmers and their ancestral attachment to their lands.

Traditionally, in Japan, as in the United States until recent decades, farming has been less a business than a way of life that linked generation after generation to the same field. Many farmers here have felt themselves abandoned by the government in their economic struggle to continue farming.

"At the same time," a farmer said today, "we see these new nuclear power plants going up on farmlands and new factories and heavy industrial pollution all over. Now all these farmers' problems and frustrations have come together here at the new airport—big government taking land from the farmers for big business and jet planes that pollute and leave us separated from our land."

Mr. Tomura also sees the new airport as aiding Japan's "economic aggression" against the Third World and as a step toward Japan's "militarization," because it creates a new airbase for any future hostilities in the region, especially in Korea. He cites as evidence the extra thick runways here and the U.S. desire to place a military post office on the field for its forces in Japan.

The youths said that their urban, generally affluent backgrounds were irrelevant to "the struggle." "The point is not that these people are farmers," a young man said. "The point is there are people here who are fighting the establishment and they happen to be farmers. But our basic drive is the same—to overthrow the oppressive establishment—so we can forget our differences."

The passion of the protesters is not shared by everyone in this growing city of 56,000, most of whom make their living from a famous local Buddhist temple or from farming. But Mr. Tomura says that his movement has been able to maintain its fervor for so long because it is based on farmers who make their own living independent of "capitalists."

The protesters reject charges that they have initiated violence through their airport assaults and firebombings. Such moves, they said, came only in response to "government violence" in taking farmers' lands, forcibly evicting them and stationing thousands of police in riot gear in the area.

"There is no room for compromise," said a youth. "The airport must be abandoned. We will resort to any means."

Asked if this might not involve innocent travelers, Mr. Tomura replied, "We do not have the slightest intention to hurt innocent people. However, once the airport is open, anybody can get in, including us. So there may be an occasion when ordinary passengers are involved in some action by accident."

They said that Mr. Carter's visit, the first to sub-Saharan Africa by a President in office, was intended to recognize Nigeria's

leadership in the Organization of African Unity, its membership in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and its role as the second largest supplier of oil to the United States.

Mr. LeFevre was arrested in his Lagos offices on March 21 and has been held, according to the company officials, without specific charges being filed.

A government official, who asked not to be identified, said that the charges, though still vague, involved a loan by the Lagos company for the financing of a new apartment complex. "This was a standard mortgage transaction and appears perfectly proper to us in every respect," a company official said. The project had been evaluated by an independent appraiser and the interest was

the going rate in Nigeria, he added.

The Nigerian policeman who arrested Mr. LeFevre also took some of his files, the official said.

In brief court appearances, he said, Mr. LeFevre was informed only in a general way of the accusations against him, and when his Nigerian lawyer, Fred Ege, argued that the charges had to be made specific within seven days, Mr. Ege was also jailed.

Richard Ritter, another official of the American International Insurance Co. in Lagos, has been able to see Mr. LeFevre in prison, and the State Department said an U.S. Embassy official also had visited him. Both reported that he was in good health and was being treated well.

Mr. LeFevre is 45 years old, married and the father of two children.

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Riot police in Narita, Japan, run in front of hotel damaged by radical demonstrators.

After American Is Arrested

Snag Arises in Carter Visit to Nigeria

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, March 29 (NYT)—The imprisonment of a U.S. businessman in Nigeria threatens to mar President Carter's goodwill visit there this weekend, administration officials said today.

U.S. Embassy officials and Nigerian lawyers were attempting to obtain the release of Louis LeFevre, managing director of the American International Insurance Co. of Nigeria, before Mr. Carter's scheduled arrival in Lagos late Friday.

A Lagos court refused today to release Mr. LeFevre on bond on the ground that the papers filed by the lawyers for that purpose were not in order, according to an official of the American International Group of New York, the parent company. Administration officials said that they were certain that Nigeria's military government wanted a successful visit by Mr. Carter and they expressed confidence that Mr. LeFevre would be freed shortly.

They said that Mr. Carter's visit, the first to sub-Saharan Africa by a President in office, was intended to recognize Nigeria's

leadership in the Organization of African Unity, its membership in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and its role as the second largest supplier of oil to the United States.

Mr. LeFevre was arrested in his Lagos offices on March 21 and has been held, according to the company officials, without specific charges being filed.

Lawyer Arrested

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And to Lobby for Jet Sales

Saudis Engage U.S. Firm To Improve Public Image

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP)—Saudi Arabia has retained the U.S. public relations firm of a close friend and political associate of John West, the U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, to lobby in Washington and devise plans to improve the Saudi image in the United States.

The firm has received a \$65,000 contract to promote the controversial sale of 60 advanced F-15 warplanes to Saudi Arabia during the next two months, and \$100,000 as the "initial payment" for a broad plan to promote U.S.-Saudi relations.

Crawford Cook, a partner in the firm who will handle the Saudi account, was Mr. West's campaign manager when he ran successfully for governor of South Carolina in 1970. Mr. Cook said that he first met Saudi officials last fall when on a private visit to Mr. West in Jiddah.

More Activist Role

The decision to hire Mr. Cook to work on the proposed F-15 sale represents a new, more activist role for the Saudi government in the United States. Though it has previously hired U.S. lawyers and public relations people, this is apparently the first time it has mounted such a specific campaign here.

President Carter has proposed selling the 60 F-15s—the most advanced U.S. warplane—to the Saudis as part of a "package deal" of warplane sales to Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia. But the deal is opposed by Israel and the pro-Israeli lobby here, which has begun a concerted effort in Congress to block the F-15 sale to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Cook and about half a dozen associates in a newly opened Washington office will be arguing in favor of the F-15 sale with members of Congress, reporters and anyone else who is interested.

Kennedy Associate

Also lobbying for the sale will be Frederick Dutton, a prominent Washington attorney who was an associate of John F. Kennedy and his brother Robert. Mr. Dutton has been retained by the

Saudi government as Washington counsel.

They will be joined by Stephen Conner, a former vice-president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith in charge of international merchant banking, who is a financial and economic consultant to the Saudi government. According to administration officials, McDonnell-Douglas Corp., manufacturer of the F-15, also will lobby for the sale.

Mr. Cook said that the pro-sale forces will offer a variety of arguments to the effect that selling F-15s to Saudi Arabia is in the best interests of the United States, and not as dangerous to Israel as the alternative, which he said would be Saudi purchases of French Mirage fighters.

Furthermore, Mr. Cook said, if the F-15 sale goes through, the Saudis would not be able to fly an independent squadron of the planes until 1983, and that dependence on the United States for technicians, training, and other things would effectively deprive the Saudis of full control over the plane until the early 1990s.

But if they buy French Mirages, he contended, they would have that control much earlier. Mr. Cook said that this would be more dangerous for Israel, at least theoretically.

Economic Case

Mr. Conner said that he will make economic arguments in favor of the sale, one being that Americans must help the Saudis if they are to continue determining the price of their oil in U.S. dollars.

Mr. Cook said that the recent decline in the dollar's value and Saudi Arabia's decision not to abandon it—which has protected the United States against sharp inflation in imported oil costs—could become the best single argument in favor of the sale.

Opponents argue that the sale would make Saudi Arabia an Israeli target in any future Middle East war; that it would disrupt the balance of forces in the region at a critical juncture in the search for peace; and that it would represent an implicit weakening of the U.S. relationship with Israel.

Espousing Individual Responsibility

China Adopts Ambitious Science Goals

TOKYO, March 29 (AP)—China has laid down an ambitious eight-year scientific program which espouses Western ideas of individual responsibility, material reward and elitism for the scientific community in its race to catch up with advanced industrial nations.

Spelled out 10 days ago by Vice Premier Fang Yi to the national science conference now sitting in Peking, the plan calls for the modernization of agriculture, development of high energy physics, space exploration—including the possible launching of space labs—and expansion of atomic energy projects.

Mr. Fang Yi, who also is minister of the state scientific and technological commission, made it plain these goals could not be achieved unless the scientists are freed from the political strictures of Communism and encouraged

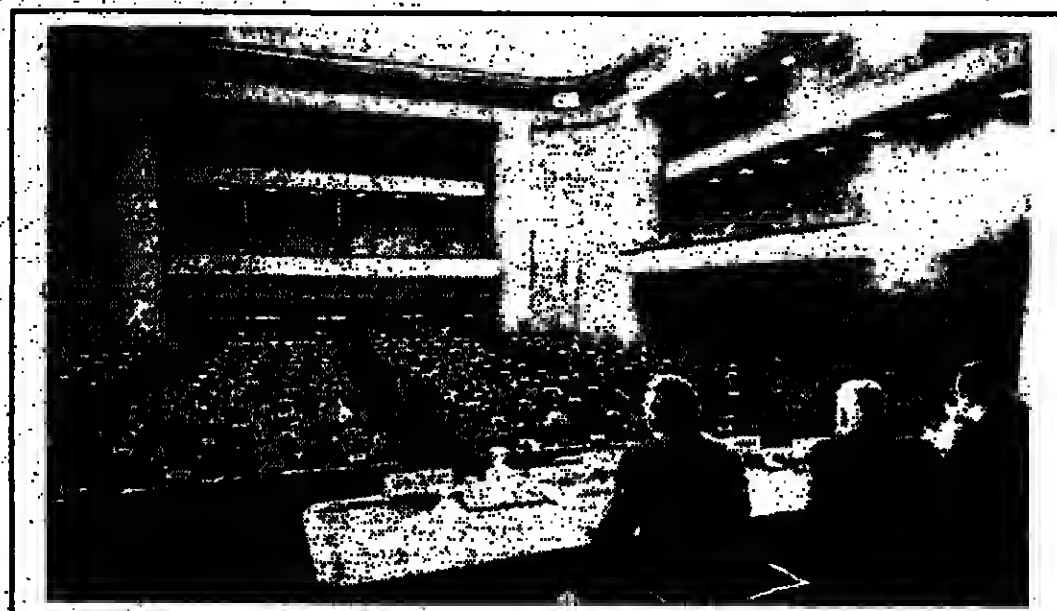
to work freely, regardless of their political views.

In some respects Mr. Fang Yi's remarks were an elaboration of senior Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's speech to the conference opening. Mr. Teng had not referred to individualism, material rewards or creation of scientific elites.

Different Class

In his long speech, distributed by the New China News Agency yesterday, Mr. Fang Yi virtually put scientists into a different class and said to nurture them requires a shakeup in accepted educational practices.

He said the number of professional research workers will be increased to 800,000—the present figure was not given—and to stimulate advances in industry, agriculture and medicine. A pro-



LAWYERS OF THE SEA—Representatives of 158 nations gather in Geneva for the opening of the 7th session of the UN Law of the Sea conference. They will consider a text of 373 articles that emerged from the last session at UN headquarters, from May 23-July 15 last year.

Or Forget About U.S. Funds for New Fleet

Navy Told to Clean Shipbuilding Mess

By George C. Wilson

NEWPORT, R.I., March 29 (WP)—The Carter administration warned Navy leaders yesterday that they must clear up the present shipbuilding mess before they can expect to get enough money to build the big new fleet they want.

In the strongest speech yet made by an administration executive, Edward Jayne told a symposium at the Naval War College here that "present shipbuilding difficulties" are why President Carter did not give the Navy enough money to build its covered 600-ship fleet.

Mr. Jayne, an associate director for national security and international affairs in the Office of Management and Budget, said:

"The multibillion dollar cost growth, the delays of up to two years in delivery dates and difficult relations between the Navy and its most important shipbuilders simply cannot continue in its present state."

Carter Program

Mr. Carter last week disclosed a five-year program authorizing the building of only 70 new ships, less than half the number that the Navy had been seeking.

Mr. Jayne warned that Navy leaders must come up with a realistic, reasonably priced shipbuilding program or lose control of

those decisions to White House and other non-Navy officials.

"Some in the Navy," Mr. Jayne said, "seem more comfortable with continuing the rhetoric than with bailing out the bilge." The attitude of "damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead, in asking for shipbuilding money, is not an acceptable response."

"If at this time next year we have not made visible progress in managing our shipbuilding program," Mr. Jayne said, the Army and the Air Force "will again receive priority" in the Carter defense budget because they "hold the promise of a greater return" on the money spent.

Mr. Carter's shipbuilding program will cost between \$31 billion and \$32 billion over the five-year period of fiscal 1979-1983, Mr. Jayne estimated. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said, when the plan was revealed last week, that it would provide the Navy with a fleet of 525 ships by the end of fiscal 1984, including older ones that had been modernized.

A Navy study of what kind of fleet the country should have in the future calls for a more ambitious shipbuilding program than Mr. Carter has recommended to Congress. This study, released yesterday, will fuel the congressional debate over what kind of Navy should be built.

Mr. Jayne criticized the Navy study by asserting that, "like many Navy studies before it," it argues for adding aircraft carriers and their escorts to fulfill the nation's requirement for projecting its power, controlling the sea lanes and making a show of force.

He added that he "would be far more comfortable" if the Navy had spent as much effort in examining such alternatives to carriers as land-based aircraft.

The Navy study states that, "even with favorable technological trends, the overall fleet size is threatening to decline below the threshold of critical mass necessary for the containment of serious crises and the retention of

Bonn Reported To Have a New Bugging Affair

BONN, March 29 (AP)—A month after an electronic eavesdropping scandal that cost Georg Leber his post as defense minister, government sources said yesterday that a new case of illegal monitoring had been uncovered in the Defense Ministry.

The sources said that a tiny microphone had been found hidden in the office of Fritz Josef Rath, head of the ministry's special investigations department.

They said an investigation revealed that the microphone was installed by the Federal Intelligence Service, a service dealing with foreign espionage and prohibited from operating inside West Germany.

Asked about the alleged new bugging case, a spokesman for Defense Minister Hans Apel said, "We cannot comment on this at present. I cannot say at present when or whether we will comment."

The sources said that a secret report written by Mr. Rath declared that Col. Heinz Raloth, head of the Federal Intelligence Service's Bonn office, told him on Feb. 10 that his office was bugged. They said that Col. Raloth told Mr. Rath that the listening device had been installed some time before 1970 at the request of one of Mr. Rath's predecessors.

Carter Message for Ecevit

U.S. Sends Surprise Mission to Turkey

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP)—Three senior U.S. diplomats have left suddenly on a mission to Turkey, taking new decisions by President Carter on the troubled relations between the two countries.

Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, the State Department's No. 2 official, headed the surprise mission Monday night, which will also stop in West Germany and Britain before returning home. The latter two stops—but not the Ankara visit—had been previously planned, State Department sources said.

The mission to Turkey was precipitated by decisions late last week by Mr. Carter, who reportedly has given the diplomats a personal message to Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit.

Official sources, who declined to be identified, indicated that Mr. Carter's decisions were in the form of U.S. proposals to be discussed with Mr. Ecevit and which therefore hinge in part on the results of the Ankara talks.

U.S. Position

The Carter administration has promised to announce next Wednesday, before a House International Relations subcommittee, its position on the proposed \$1-billion military aid program for Turkey that has been stalled for more than two years because of congressional disapproval of the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus.

Turkey has also been pushing for U.S. action to lift the congressional imposed arms embargo that also stemmed from the Cyprus conflict.

Turkey, on the southeast flank of NATO, has been expressing

Maintenance Error Blackens Bay Area

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29 (AP)—A worker who skipped a step during routine maintenance work was blamed for San Francisco's worst power failure in two decades.

Power for 69,000 homes was out for an hour and 42 minutes Monday after a worker turned off an electrical circuit at the Potrero power plant for maintenance and did not turn it back on correctly, according to the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. Other customers had shorter power losses.

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Claims He Aided Bayh, McClellan

Park Allegedly Cites More Senate Gifts

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, March 29—South Korea businessman Tongsun Park has told Senate investigators that he made secret cash donations to help re-elect Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., in 1974 and the late Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., in 1972. It was learned yesterday.

Mr. Park, in testimony to the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, said that his best recollection was that he had given \$1,500 to \$1,800 to Sen. Bayh's campaign and \$1,000 to Sen. McClellan's last winning effort, sources said. Sen. McClellan died in November.

The sources reported that Mr. Park, in testimony this month, claimed that the donations were solicited by campaign aides. Mr. Park said that he had never discussed the contributions directly with Sen. Bayh or Sen. McClellan and that neither senator may have known of them, the sources said.

Mr. Park reportedly testified that he made his contribution to Sen. Bayh through Jason Berman, who was then Sen. Bayh's administrative assistant. The McClellan donation was handled by Preston Pitts, a nephew of the senator's, Mr. Park claimed.

Only Twice

Mr. Berman said that he had met or spoken with Mr. Park only twice and had never asked for or received funds. Mr. Pitts refused to comment on any contacts with Mr. Park.

Since 1972, federal campaign law has required that each donor of \$100 or more be fully identified by candidates for federal office.

2 Freighters Collide At Goteborg Harbor

STOCKHOLM, March 29 (AP)—Two freighters collided early today at the entrance of Goteborg harbor, the Swedish radio reported.

The Finnish freighter Finn Sailor collided with the Swedish Skagen at about 3 a.m., it was reported. The Finnish freighter reportedly had only minor damage but the Swedish vessel capsized. Two or three crewmen were still reported missing from the Swedish ship later today.

ice. However, any violation more than three years old cannot be prosecuted.

Sen. Bayh recently said that he had known Mr. Park socially but had never received any contributions from him.

Former aides of Sen. McClellan, who was chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, were unavailable for comment on the Park allegation.

Contributions Verified

Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., chairman of the ethics committee, said earlier this month that the committee had verified the fol-

lowing campaign contributions by Mr. Park: \$500 to Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va.; \$1,500 to Sen. Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii; \$3,000 to former Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.Mex.; \$500 to former Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., and \$3,000 to former Sen. Jack Miller, R-Iowa, which Mr. Miller's staff returned.

Sen. Stevenson said that Mr. Park also testified that he gave about \$13,000 to three other present or former senators. He apparently was referring to Sen. Bayh, Sen. McClellan and the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn.

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Tongsun Park

In U.S. Sterilization Suit

High Court Extends Judge's Immunity

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 29 (NYT)—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that a state judge who approved the sterilization of a 15-year-old girl was completely immune from her subsequent damage suit, even though there was no authorization for his action in any state law or court decision.

In a 5-to-3 vote, the majority held that immunity for judges was so broad as to cover "grave procedural errors," such as signing a mother's petition for sterilization without any discernible authority, despite "manifest unfairness to litigants that sometimes results."

"A judge will not be deprived of immunity because the action he took was in error, was done maliciously or was in excess of his authority," Associate Justice Byron White wrote. "Rather, he will be subject to liability only when he has acted in the 'clear absence of all jurisdiction.'"

Minority Conclusion

The minority contended that the judge's approval of the sterilization petition—without a hearing, notice to the child or any legal representation for her—was "beyond the pale of anything that could sensibly be called a judicial act" and thus not immune from a civil-rights action.

What the Indiana judge did in 1971, Associate Justice Potter Stewart declared, "was in no way an act 'normally performed by a judge.' Indeed there is no reason to believe that such an act has ever been performed by any other

Indiana judge, before or since." The legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, Bruce Ennis, charged that the ruling meant that "judges can violate citizens' constitutional rights and get away with it... can ignore the law with impunity." He said the group would ask Congress to approve legislation reversing the decision.

The Supreme Court decided in 1972 that judges were immune from damage suits "for judicial acts," and ruled in 1967 that this doctrine applied to civil-rights cases. Yesterday's ruling thus hinges primarily on whether signing the uncoated sterilization paper could be considered a "judicial act."

Mother's Petition

The case arose when Mrs. Ora Spiller McFarlin had her lawyer draft a petition asking the De Kalb County Circuit Court to approve a sterilization operation on her daughter, Linda Kay Spiller. Judge Harold Stump of that court signed the paper, and six days later the operation was performed. The girl was told it was for appendicitis.

Two years later in 1973, Miss Spiller married, discovered she could not become pregnant and ultimately learned of the operation. She and her husband sued her mother, her mother's attorney, the judge, the doctors and the hospital, claiming a half-dozen constitutional violations.

The U.S. District Court ruled that only Judge Stump could be sued since he was the government official responsible for all subsequent events but that he was absolutely immune, as a judicial officer, for his official acts, even when they were based on "an erroneous view of the law."

The U.S. Court of Appeals from the Seventh Circuit reversed, saying that Judge Stump was not immune because he had "not acted within his jurisdiction," having forfeited his immunity "because of his failure to comply with elementary principles of due process."

'More Significant'

Conceding that no state law or court ruling authorized the judge's act, the Supreme Court majority held it was "more significant that there was no Indiana statute and no case law in 1971 prohibiting a circuit court from considering" such a sterilization petition.

Justice White maintained that Judge Stump had jurisdiction to entertain the petition and that his signature on it was a judicial act although "the petition was not given a docket number, was not placed on file with the clerk's office and was approved in an ex parte proceeding without notice to the minor and without the appointment of a guardian."

Also voting in the majority were Chief Justice Warren Burger and Associate Justices Harry Blackmun, William Rehnquist and John Paul Stevens.

'Harshly Judicial Act'

For the minority, Justice Stewart argued that the mother's "false illusions" as to Judge Stump's authority to approve a sterilization operation "can hardly convert a judge's response to those illusions into a judicial act."

"In short," he said, "a judge's approval of a mother's petition to lock her daughter in the attic would hardly be a judicial act simply because the mother had submitted her petition to the judge in his official capacity."

Later, Justice Stewart concluded that "a judge is not free, like a loose cannon, to inflict indiscriminate damage whenever he announces that he is acting in his judicial capacity."

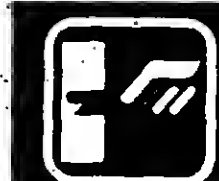
Associate Justice Lewis Powell Jr., who joined Justice Stewart and Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall in the minority, protested separately that the ruling cut off any possible legal recourse that the woman and her husband had for the treatment to which she had been subjected.

Associate Justice William Brennan Jr., who was absent because of illness, did not participate in the decision.

IRA Suspect Shot, Wounded by Police

BELFAST, March 29 (AP)—Police shot and wounded a terrorist today to foil an apparent bombing mission by Irish Republican Army guerrillas.

The man, one of three spotted in a parked car in Roman Catholic west Belfast, was wounded in the leg as he fled and ignored a challenge to halt, police said. A bomb was found in the car.



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INDIAN MAIDENS—Parading in what they believe to be the apparel of North American Indians, these members of the Thai tribe celebrate the 40th birthday of the Bangkok Zoo.

Under Attack in Indochina

Meo Tribesmen Are Still Fleeing War

By Henry Kamm

NONG KHAI, Thailand, March 29 (NYT)—The Meo, hill tribesmen of Laos who fought for the United States in the Indochina war, are on the run once more, driven by a war that for them has never stopped.

Every day they arrive on the Thai bank of the Mekong, which forms the border between Thailand and Laos. Singly or in small clusters, bedraggled, footsore, thirsty and near starvation, they clamber to safety, leading their wives and carrying their children.

The lucky ones cross on rowboats they have found on the Laotian side. Most float across the river, low now at the height of the dry season, on makeshift rafts of bamboo or banana-tree logs, or clinging to just two or three poles tied together. There are also bodies that float on the river—those who have been shot from the Laotian side or have drowned.

The influx of Meo refugees in the region around this provincial capital began early this month. In mid-December, the refugees were

arriving farther to the east, but since last month they do not cross the river in that area any longer.

U.S.-Issued Weapons

Some of the men still carry their American-issued rifles, although they have little ammunition left. The rifles are surrendered to Thai authorities.

A general picture of the Meo's situation in Laos has emerged from interrogations and interviews with many of the 850 Meo who have arrived here this month, although much remains cloudy because of the lack of communication between the widely scattered Meo clans in northern Laos.

Those who are crossing the Mekong in this area come from the region of Phou Bia, about 15 miles east of the mountain redoubt of Long Tieng, which during the war served as the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Vang Pao, who commanded the army of hill tribesmen equipped, supplied and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The general and thousands of his officers and soldiers escaped

while the victorious Communist forces were consolidating their hold on Laos in the spring and early summer of 1975. Gen. Vang Pao, his several wives, their many children and others of his family now live on a ranch he owns in Montana.

Most of those who did not follow their leader, a man with an almost king-like position among the Meo, stayed, they say, because they believed the relative inaccessibility of their mountains would allow them to resume their seminomadic, agricultural lives.

But the new Communist rulers of Laos and their Vietnamese allies, said Yia Khao-yang, a former captain who arrived here this month, would not let them live that way. He said, as did many others, that they came looking for former Vang Pao soldiers. None of those who were caught, he said, came back, and he believes many were killed.

"We had to keep our arms and try to prevent them from coming into our villages," Yia Khao-yang said at a district police station where he is being held until he is sent to a refugee camp.

A major military campaign by Laotian and Vietnamese forces against the Meo of the Phou Bia region began Feb. 10. Residents of several villages—Muong Ao, Khang Ta Nyod, Nam Fan—reported that the attacks began with long-range artillery shelling, which was followed by aerial rocketing, bombing and strafing.

Safety of Forests

The villagers fled into the dense forests surrounding the settlements. Some reported that they had seen troops and armored vehicles enter the villages and methodically burn houses, stores of food and rice in the fields and carry away the aged and the wounded.

Those who fled to Thailand told of arduous treks along the ridge lines leading south toward the Mekong, staying in the mountains as long as possible before exposing themselves on the flatlands of the river valley.

Well-informed Thai sources feel, on the basis of refugee interrogations, that the losses are heavy, particularly during the river crossings. Of a group of 11 who started across on March 15, only two reached Thailand. Some were hit by gunfire, others drowned.

Once in Thailand, the Meo are first confined at district police stations, where their treatment varies according to the attitude of the local authorities. From these, they are transferred to the provincial detention center here in Nong Khai, a euphemism for an area not much larger than a football field, where about 900 men, women and children live as best they can. A few days ago the detention center held 1,300.

The lucky ones are finally sent to the United Nations-supervised camp across the road, where about 24,000 Laotians are waiting for permission to emigrate to a foreign country.

Law Professor Said to Get U.S. Justice Post

WASHINGTON, March 29—A Harvard law school professor who helped organize the Watergate special prosecutor's office will be named by President Carter to head the Justice Department's criminal division, the Los Angeles Times learned yesterday.

Philip Heymann, 45, was recommended for the sensitive post by Attorney General Griffin Bell, who regards the appointment as among the most important at the department.

Mr. Heymann will succeed Benjamin Civiletti, whose promotion to deputy attorney general has been the subject of lengthy hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Heymann was one of the key aides on whom the first Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, relied in setting up the office in 1973. Later, he served as a consultant to Mr. Cox's successor, Leon Jaworski.

Before joining Harvard in 1969, Mr. Heymann headed the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs and served four years in the solicitor general's office of the Justice Department.

Germain Seligman, 85; French-Born Art Dealer

NEW YORK, March 29 (NYT)—Germain Seligman, 85, one of the foremost international art dealers of his generation, died here on Monday.

For half a century, Mr. Seligman pursued the idea of quality, and above all, of quality in French art. He inherited from his father not merely a sense of quality, but an instinctive feeling for the way of the world. Reared at a time when the great collectors of pre-World War I were "used to the best and thought it none too good," he aimed throughout his life to see the best works of art securely placed in the best collections; and he did this with particular success in his adopted country, the United States.

Born in Paris, on Feb. 25, 1893, he was the son of Jacques Seligman and his wife Blanche Falkenberg. He was educated in Paris and attended the Ecole du Louvre, where he studied art history.

Served in 3 Armies

During World War I, he served with the French, U.S. and Greek armies and was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal and the Croix de Guerre. He was also made commander of the Legion of Honor and a knight of the Holy Savior (Greece).

In 1921, he came to the United States, where he lived for the rest of his life. He became a U.S. American citizen in 1943. He eventually inherited the firm of Jacques Seligman and Co., which had been in the business of art dealing since 1880.

Jacques Seligman had been an outstanding dealer—Pierpont Morgan valued his taste, his energy and his acumen—and from the time that he took over in 1923 Germain Seligman was determined to prove himself a worthy successor to his father.

He set himself to lead taste rather than to follow it. The art of his native France was his specialty, and he took care to show Georges Seurat, Edouard Vuillard, Pierre Bonnard, Roger de la Fresnaye, Fernand Leger and others at a time when they were little known in the United States.

Several Exhibitions

In 1936, he held an exhibition of 34 works by Picasso, and in 1939 he devised an exhibition on

Obituaries

Rhodesian Guerrillas Finding Unification Difficult

By Michael T. Kaufman

MAPUTO, Mozambique March 29 (NYT)—Under the pressure of an internal settlement in Rhodesia that could win recognition from the outside, the long-divided and mutually suspicious wings of the guerrilla movement resisting such a settlement are seeking to forge the appearance of growing unity.

The two camps, nominally united within the Patriotic Front, are under pressure from certain neighboring African countries to put aside their bitter enmity and make peace between themselves so that they may be able to wage war more effectively against Prime Minister Ian Smith and the internally based black leaders who have joined in his government.

Representatives of the two guerrilla groups are ostensibly conferring on a set of proposals calling for increased cooperation and integration of their war effort. So far, the cooperation appears to be limited to joint professions at international forums intended to deny legitimacy or international respectability to the action taken by Mr. Smith's regime in Salisbury, the Rhodesian capital.

Despite long-standing appeals by such countries as Tanzania and Mozambique for the formation of a joint military command and integrated political structures, there is no real evidence that the two Zimbabwe nationalist organizations—Zimbabwe is the African name for Rhodesia—are drawing any closer.

Both movements continue to maintain their separate and distinct political and military units. The two operate from different,

far-removed bases and receive arms and training from different backers. Moreover, each group contains many partisans who cannot forget the history of the schisms, betrayals and murders characterizing the Zimbabwe nationalist movement.

Even now, when an appearance of solidarity is deemed essential in the face of what are referred to as Mr. Smith's maneuvers, one of the two wings is reliably reported to be holding a trial for two officials accused of plotting. According to reliable sources here and in Zambia, the two, both members of the central committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union, which is based in Mozambique, are facing charges that they had unauthorized contacts with the Zimbabwe African People's Union, which has its headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia. The two men are identified as Charles Zanzari and Rugano Gumbo.

As it has in the past, the Zimbabwe African National Union, known as ZANU, continues to

operate from bases in Mozambique and Tanzania. Its forces are trained and equipped by the Chinese. It is these men who have largely borne the brunt of the guerrilla war, increasing their infiltration into Rhodesia over the last four years.

The National Union, which has experienced many purges and schisms, is headed by Robert Mugabe, although individual military leaders command significant personal allegiance among the troops.

The Zimbabwe African People's Union, or ZAPU, is based largely in Zambia although it has a number of newer bases in Angola. It is supplied and trained by the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries. Although, according to Western and Rhodesian intelligence, the People's Union is much the better led and equipped of the two, relatively few of its guerrillas have been sent into Rhodesia by the group's leader, Joshua Nkomo, the patriarchal figure of Zimbabwe nationalism.

Four Cities Disrupted

Riots Beget Riots for Iranian Moslems

TEHRAN, March 29 (AP)—Anti-government demonstrators attacked buildings in four Iranian cities today, and the government is prepared for more outbreaks tomorrow, the 40th day after riots in Tabriz in which dozens of persons were killed.

Opponents of the government said that they planned widespread demonstrations for the traditional day of mourning for the dead. Leaflets distributed here called on shopkeepers to close.

The Tabriz riots stemmed from demonstrations organized by Moslem traditionalists opposed to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's land redistribution program and the emancipation of women.

Attacks were reported yesterday and today in Tehran, Isfahan, Babil and Kashan.

The Pars news agency said that three motorcyclists hurled Molotov cocktails at the entrance of a cinema in Kashan, setting fire to the building. Firemen prevented the blaze from spreading.

In the northern city of Babil, six persons were arrested by security forces after a cinema was set ablaze. Government sources said that about 50 masked demonstrators attacked several banks here and smashed windows at the regional headquarters of the ruling Rastakhiz Party.

Two other attacks on banks were reported in eastern parts of Tehran and demonstrators stormed several municipal offices in the central city of Isfahan.

when he engaged in abortive negotiations with Mr. Smith three years ago. At that time, they say, Mr. Nkomo never raised the issue of amnesty for other nationalists who remained exiled outlaws while he, according to his critics, attempted to build a power base inside the country.

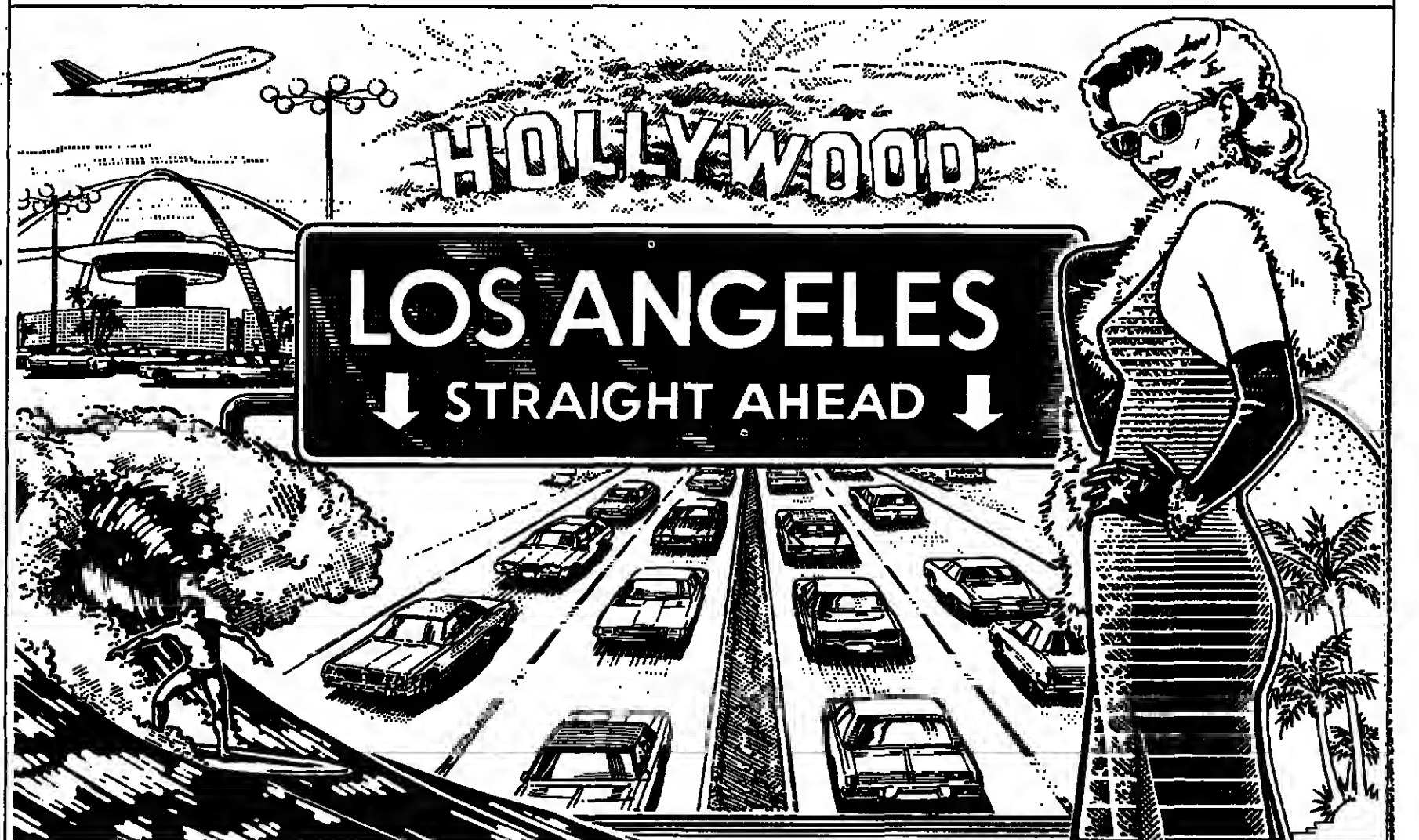
The National Union people here are also openly suspicious of the long-standing relationship between Mr. Nkomo and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. In terms that come close to charges of a sellout, they have questioned what took place at a secret meeting in Lusaka last fall between Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Smith. Some of Mr. Mugabe's supporters say that Mr. Nkomo knew of the meeting and that its aim was to lure him back to participate in the internal settlement plan.

The tone of skepticism shown here toward Mr. Nkomo and his followers is similar to that shown last week in Zambia by members of the People's Union speaking of Mr. Mugabe and his group. They contended that the Mozambique-based organization lacked discipline and that it had historically been riddled with factions.

On the other hand, there was in both camps a discernible hope expressed at the upper echelons that in the current situation the two groups could at least stop being enemies.

Diplomats and analysts here and in Lusaka are dubious about the long-term prospects of the alliance that is being proclaimed in word if not yet in deed. On the other hand, they agree that both sides realize that if Mr. Smith and his black allies succeed, there may well be no long run at all for any of the militant nationalists.

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					Thurs. Sat. Sun.

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Russia Protests U.S. Publicity

UNITED NATIONS, March 29 (AP)—The Soviet UN mission, in protest notes issued Monday, said that U.S. television stations filmed demonstrations outside the mission to create hostility toward the Soviet Union.

The notes did not identify the demonstrators but reported that the incidents occurred near the Soviet mission in New York on Feb. 26-27 and March 15.

Police records show that on those dates there were demonstrations by about 50 Somali students protesting Soviet backing of Ethiopia against Somalia in the Ogaden war, and by several hundred Jews.

A New Look at Cyprus

Isn't it time to set the Cyprus issue to one side in the tangled affairs of the eastern Mediterranean and to get on with restoring firm U.S. ties with Turkey and Greece? Does not this approach promise better results in Cyprus itself than four years of direct diplomatic assault have produced?

We think so. We think that few U.S. policies have been more earnestly motivated, and more thoroughly discredited, than the failed effort to force Turkey to roll back its invasion of Cyprus by imposing an arms embargo. Cyprus has received no benefit whatsoever from it. The American position in that strategic corner has steadily deteriorated. Two U.S. presidents have been undercut.

The congressional "Greek lobby," which has dominated successive administrations on this issue, remains unrepentant. It holds that the best way to pry the Turkish Army off the island and bring a settlement is to keep the pressure on Ankara. Increasingly, however, other legislators, including now a House International Relations Committee majority, suspect that the embargo merely humiliates Turkey and that the Turks—curse them as you will—will not budge on Cyprus while this embargo stays in effect. We agree.

Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is in Ankara. If he is not trying to see whether Turkey, in the events that the em-

bargo were lifted, would move promptly on its own toward a fair Cyprus settlement, he has wasted a trip. Great delicacy is required. The Turks can't countenance being seen to be acting under pressure. The Greek government must not be exposed to opposition charges that, for the sake of NATO, Greek interests on Cyprus are being sold out. But perhaps a bargain can be struck.

Cyprus is not, after all, the issue it was. Greek Cypriots, forsaking the Palestinian example of the open wound, have built a successful new life in the south. They want only some territory in the north, a federal system that would leave the Turkish Cypriot minority well protected, and an end to the Turkish occupation and to the specter it raises of an eventual Turkish grab of the whole island. Surely the new Turkish government of Bulent Ecevit, a fair-minded man, can grant as much—if the embargo's affront to Turkish nationalism is eased.

A settlement on Cyprus would warm the climate in which Athens and Ankara could tackle their difficult Aegean Sea dispute. It could repair the U.S. position in a vital region. But it cannot even be considered if the Congress will not grant that the time for a new look is at hand.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Policy on Refugees

No single national policy better expresses fundamental U.S. values than the welcome the United States traditionally accords refugees. Notwithstanding the high barriers to general immigration thrown up 50 years ago, Americans take pride in that specific influx. In just the last two decades, a million refugees have been admitted.

In the interested community, however, there is now a near consensus that refugee law and policy are dated and unwieldy, and that the flaws deny Americans the assurance that they are offering haven to refugees in a timely, orderly and humane way. Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., have proposed reform legislation.

Both bills would release the definition of "refugee" from the ideological and geographical restrictions, written into law in the early 1950s, that favor some Middle Easterners and those feeling Communist rule. In the more uncertain political context of the 1970s, when repression and turmoil may throw up refugees from practically any quarter, it makes sense to broaden the definition.

The bills differ somewhat in their numbers. They differ more substantially in how

they allot policy-making power. Mr. Eilberg would end the discretionary "parole" authority extensively used by attorneys general and replace it with congressionally written guidelines. Mr. Kennedy would retain parole and give the executive branch flexible new authority to cope with unexpected refugee flows. The executive departments have been slow to coordinate their positions. Uncertainty over the future flow from Indochina is a particular complication.

We have scouted the terrain and we offer this impatient view: Too much is being made of the appearance of philosophical and political disagreement between the two approaches. Not enough is being made of the broad common interest in adjusting policy to international flux, correcting demonstrated hardships in U.S. treatment of homeless people, and codifying what is best in the last 20 years of U.S. refugee practice. There is no great battle crying to be fought over refugee policy reform. It merely requires that the administration get its act together and the legislators bargain out their differing emphases, so that the country can remain true to values it has long held dear.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Art of Being Kissinger

One explanation of why the State Department has rejected a portrait of Henry Kissinger is that it "didn't quite capture his character." Another is that he thought it "made him look somewhat short." Whatever the reasons for the rejection, there remains a variety of ways to proceed.

One would be to engage Oriana Fallaci. The Italian journalist once quoted him as saying, "The main point . . . in the mechanics of my success comes from the fact that I have acted alone. The Americans love the cowboy . . . who comes into town all alone on his horse." Miss Fallaci may or may not be able to impart to Mr. Kissinger an acceptable Gioconda smile; but she could surely be relied on to portray her subject tall in the saddle.

Failing that, he might sit for a primitive portraitist named Elliot Richardson, former secretary of almost everything, who recently completed a self-portrait to hang in the Department of Commerce. Whatever Mr. Kissinger thinks of his former colleague's technique, he might well be taken by what Mr. Richardson's work conveys politically. In the background of the self-portrait are two signal flags, reading: "I expect to refloat."

Come to think of it, considering the care Mr. Kissinger has taken to control the verbal portrait of his Washington years, he might draw lessons from both the Fallaci and Richardson renderings and assign the official portrait to the ultimate authority: himself.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rally Behind Begin

Only Israel's isolation and perplexity in the face of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt's peace initiative can fully explain the way in which the clearly divided Cabinet rallied behind Menachem Begin. He returned from Washington having failed to win President Carter's support for his fundamentalist views about the terms of a Middle East peace settlement or to overcome the U.S. leader's lack of faith in his ability to negotiate one . . . Mr. Carter probably welcomed the dissensions within the Israeli government and other manifestations of opposition to Mr. Begin's intransigence in putting territory before peace.

Yet one factor helping to close the ranks behind the Prime Minister was said to have been the remark alleged to have been made

by a senior U.S. official to the effect that Mr. Begin would have to resign if there was to be a chance of peace. That remark . . . would no doubt reflect the thinking of Mr. Carter. Meanwhile, the confidence of the Israeli electorate in Mr. Begin presumably has been further undermined by his inept conduct of foreign policy, especially his handling of relations with the United States, on which the Jewish state is so heavily dependent for support.

Israel's relations with the United States may be further strained because of Israel's insistence on staying in the south of Lebanon until it is satisfied that its security is guaranteed . . . While the unity achieved in the Israeli Cabinet may prove to be short-lived, the one positive decision emerging from the meeting seems equally dubious.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

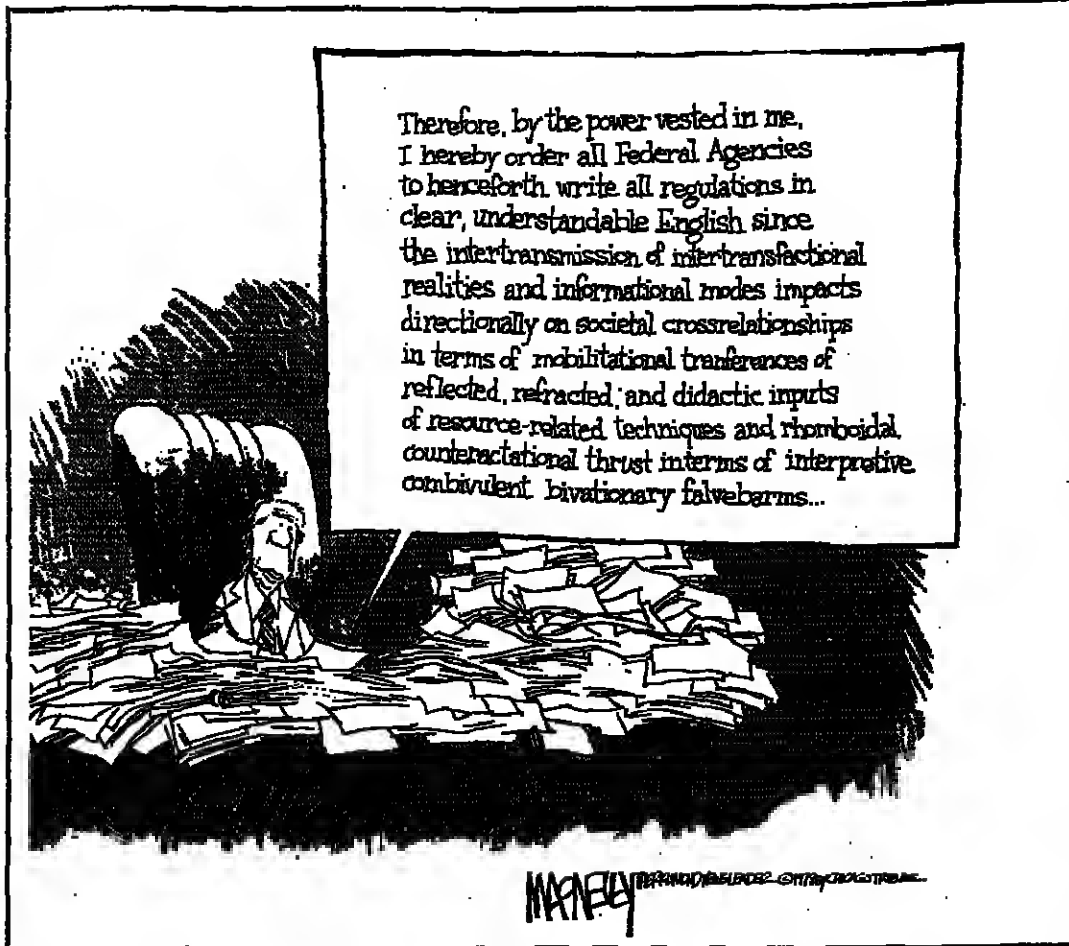
March 30, 1903

LONDON—John Philip Sousa and his band, who are having phenomenal success in Great Britain, will return to London for a spring series of concerts, beginning on Good Friday. On Sunday, April 19, they will open a Continental tour at Paris, where they will give 25 concerts in the Nouveau Theatre, and afterwards will play at Brussels and other Continental cities.

Fifty Years Ago

March 30, 1928

ATLANTA, GA.—Not "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," but "Deep River" is the most popular Southern song in the opinion of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, contrary to the results of a contest to find the favorite Southern melody by the Society for the Preservation of the Old South. The Jubilee Singers, who are credited with popularizing spirituals, maintain that "Deep River" gets the most applause.



'Big Jim' on the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The British play a different role in world politics these days, but in this town, it is still an influential role, very quiet and personal.

For example, the British Prime Minister James Callaghan almost slipped into Washington over the weekend to see his grandchildren and have a private talk with President Carter. No big ceremonial gun salutes at the airport. No appearances on "Meet the Press" or "Face the Nation." A dinner party on Secretary of State Vance's 61st birthday at the British Embassy, and the conversation with a few reporters on the state of the world.

The older he gets — he was 66 this month — the more Callaghan looks and sounds like the popular former Labor foreign secretary, Ernest Bevin. But even more than Bevin, "Big Jim" is now the trusted philosopher and moderator within the Western alliance.

Cool Mind

He looks on the contemporary world with some anxiety but with a very cool mind. He is worried about the fact that there are now 16 million unemployed in the major free industrial nations. He sees these nations trying to deal separately with this common problem. He fears the rise of economic protectionism now is a greater threat this year than last.

He is also concerned about the decline of the dollar in the world financial markets, and wonders whether it can continue to be the main reserve currency without help from other quarters. When the major industrial nations meet for their next "summit" in Bonn this summer, he wants them to be ready, not with more "proclamations," but with specific proposals, even if such proposals involve national sacrifices, to deal with what he perceives as a coming world economic crisis.

The last industrial summit meeting in London in 1977 was not carefully prepared and the results have been disappointing. Callaghan did not say so, but Washington was not ready for that meeting.

Callaghan rejects the suggestion that he is a self-appointed "mediator" among the leaders of the industrial nations. He agrees that somebody has to bring the long-range problems of finance, trade, unemployment and inflation into some kind of coherent focus. But he insists that nobody will be an effective "mediator" if the media say Callaghan or anybody else is trying to play that role.

Still, if anybody is going to compose the personal and policy differences within the major industrial and trading nations, it will probably have to be Callaghan. He has the trust of Carter here and Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany, who do not always trust one another, though Callaghan denies it. He is on good terms as well with Brezhnev in Moscow, and fears that the United States and the Soviet Union are now drifting back into cold war propaganda, without really meaning to do so.

He thinks that Carter and Brezhnev should talk over their problems, "and the sooner the better." They are getting into trouble over arms control and the Soviet incursion into Africa, he says. Therefore, he adds, maybe Moscow doesn't realize that the Congress of the United States will not agree to a second strategic arms control agreement so long as the Soviet Union is using military force to achieve political and geographic gains in Africa.

Mideast Caution

Callaghan observes that there is a difference in the Free World between what is news and what is truth. He agrees that there are fundamental conflicts within the industrial nations and between them and the Soviet Union in the Middle East and elsewhere. But he insists that these conflicts tend to be exaggerated and even venomous by the press and propa-

ganda, and that more personal consultation is needed among the leaders to avoid an unplanned drift into serious, political and even military confrontation.

The British prime minister is cautious about discussing the crisis in the Middle East. He supports Carter rather than Prime Minister Begin of Israel, and worries about what will happen to President Sadat of Egypt, if Sadat's peace proposals are rejected. But he urges patience on this issue, and thinks it prudent to say very little now and let Israel and the Arab states reflect on the probable consequences of their diplomatic stalemate.

Meanwhile, Callaghan concentrates on the world economic crisis. The important thing, he says, is not to worry too much about short-range national problems, but to focus on the long-range economic problems which may be "uncontrollable" in the '80s, unless the major nations are clear about how to act together at the summit meeting in Bonn this summer.

Callaghan sits in his slacks and his blue sweater in the early morning sunshine at the British Embassy here, disclaiming any special role in all this, but he has been through the Depression and the wars and the cold war, and has now come into calmer water in his 60s. He is not pessimistic, he seems to say, but the free nations must begin to plan together, or there will be much more serious problems of division and protectionism later on.

On Comparing Revolutions

By Jonathan Power

MEXICO CITY.—What is the mark of civilization? A metro system that plays Bach over the loudspeakers at one station and Chopin at another? Well, if not a mark, it's surely a contribution. Mexico City has come a long way since I was last here nine years ago. It's finding its own character irrespective of the pressures and forebodings of the present next door. Its shantytown development, once ubiquitous, is now more controlled. Trees have been planted along every street, and there comes a sense that once the Rio Grande is crossed the soul is valued as much as the body. What's more, as if to designate its northern neighbor's sense of grandeur, it has refused to build upwards except for a small area downtown. This is a low-rise city in the main whose people match the buildings and the buildings match the trees.

The big comparison, however, at least as far as the outside world is concerned, is made not with the north but with the east, with the offshore island of Cuba. Two models of development, two models of political dictatorship, one Communist, one capitalist evolving a few hundred miles from each other. Which cares most for its people, which, in the language of the hour, most observes its people's rights? Jorge Domínguez of Harvard University in a perceptive unpublished essay has attempted the daunting exercise of weighing the scales. He examines everything from literacy to political prisoners, from the distribution of wealth to freedom of the press, and these are his conclusions:

"The earliest days of the Cuban revolution were marked by a fall in health standards, the consequence of political disruptions, not least the exodus of large numbers of doctors. But by the early 1970s, all the indicators of public health began to show sharp improvements. Similarly literacy and education have improved dramatically. In 1953, 23 per cent of the population was illiterate. Now it is well below five per cent.

Racial discrimination less today than before the revolution still exists. Fanned a number of black intellectuals who have publicly argued the case for a more vigorous commitment to civil rights have been exiled. Cuban blacks and mulattos are about 25 per cent of the population but they make up only 10 per cent of the members of the Central Committee of the Communist party.

Corruption appears to be on the decline in Castro's Cuba, though robbery and theft, sharply reduced after the revolution, climbed back up again in the late 1960s. Anti-religious propaganda is less than in other Communist countries while paradoxically family breakup has risen at an extraordinarily fast pace.

In the first decade and a half of

the revolution GNP barely grew and probably slipped back. The accent was on how to redistribute what wealth there was. Unemployment fell from around the 15 per cent mark to nearly 2 per cent. Wage levels for the very poor increased during the 1960s at three to four times the pace they did for the average. Strikes are forbidden.

Political power is heavily centralized. Cuba has one party. Party and government have a monopoly over the mass media. Surprisingly there is an element of electoral competition. Since the mid-1960s there has been more than one candidate per post in sub-national labor union elections. There has long been one candidate per post in local labor union elections. There has long been a substantial body of long-term political prisoners.

Mexico's Case

Mexico's "instant photograph" is different in texture if not so profoundly different in substance.

Illiteracy has fallen dramatically since 1930. However great inequality in educational opportunity is the norm. Although medical care is available to the poor and infant mortality rates have fallen sharply. Steady access to more than the elementary essentials is linked to the ability to pay.

Crime is no longer the problem it was. The passing of the violent revolutionary decades and the abject mass poverty of the 1930s appear to have had a salutary effect on the crime rate. While it would be difficult to argue that there is more corruption since the 1910 revolution than before it is equally difficult to argue that there is less.

The church in Mexico, as Graham Greene readers know well, was nearly drummed out of existence in the wake of the revolution. Since 1940 government at-

Letters

Nisei Experiences

It was good to read that Steve Akutagawa (LH, March 10) is one Nisei who found his experiences in the euphemistically named "relocation camp" in Wyoming to be enlightening and a "blessing in disguise." It certainly shows that Occidental Americans have no monopoly on Pollyanna approaches to life.

But what about all the other Nisei and their sons (many of whom fought and died as if to "prove" their loyalty to the United States) who tried until recently to obtain some restitution from the government for their homes, businesses, and property, with only token success? For every Akutagawa, there must be thousands, and every reason to be bitter.

SUSAN H. LLEWELLYN, Dublin.

Carter's Directives For Foreign Policy

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON — The questions now being raised by both the White House and the Kremlin about each other's intentions may well determine the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, and between East and West, for some time to come. If the Soviet excursions into Africa portend a new determination to assert a global Soviet role, as some Washington officials suspect, then new U.S. responses will be called for. If the delays in reaching a strategic arms agreement are due, as Moscow suspects, to U.S. decision to withdraw some of the concessions Washington was previously prepared to make, then the Kremlin will have to ask itself whether an arms limitation agreement is worth having.

President Carter's speech at Winston-Salem, which was deliberately publicized in advance as a hard-hitting reassertion of U.S. concern with national security in the face of a rising Soviet threat, has thus come at a time when the Kremlin's own concern was rising to new heights. But the answers to the questions which the Kremlin is asking should be sought not so much in the President's speech as in PD-18, the presidential directive on national security and foreign policy which was referred to briefly in this column last week. The scope of PD-18 is much broader than the three issues—strategic arms, Europe, and mobile forces for contingencies in such areas as the Persian Gulf—which were discussed in that column.

A Sequel

PD-18 was really the policy sequel to the much discussed PRM-10, the presidential review memorandum commissioned last year by the new administration to assess the trends in the global balance of power and the national strategy alternatives available to U.S. policy-makers. Among the many military alternatives considered by PRM-10 was the possi-

bility that a large part of West Germany might be overrun by Soviet forces, and the very fact that this was one of the options under consideration gave rise to fears that the United States was prepared to accept some such eventuality. But PRM-10 was only a study of what might happen in a wide variety of situations around the world. PD-18, on the other hand, compressed into five concise pages the policy recommendations which emerged from that study.

PD-18 views the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union in terms of two historical eras. During "era one," which coincided generally with the period of the cold war, the Soviet Union was relatively weak. The transition to "era two" which began in the late sixties saw the attainment of strategic parity by the Soviet Union, and the arrival of détente. At the same time, while Soviet conventional forces had grown to the point where the power of Soviet arms had greatly increased both in Europe and on the Chinese border, U.S. defense spending, sapped by Vietnam, had declined in real terms. This was the analysis made by PRM-10 and PD-18 bases its policy recommendations on the conclusion that an overall military balance had emerged between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Broader View

But unlike its predecessor during the Nixon administration, NSM-3, which was concerned with the military balance, PRM-10 and PD-18 took a much broader view of the elements of national power, and concluded that the United States enjoyed substantial advantages over the Soviet Union in a number of important areas. For the foreseeable future the trend in such fields as the economy, technology, political stability, and diplomatic influence, was likely to favor the United States.

Era two, described as a period of both cooperation and competition between the Soviet Union and the United States, was therefore seen by PD-18 as requiring the United States to maintain the existing military balance. But PD-18 also lays it down quite clearly that the United States should use its nonmilitary advantages to induce the Soviet Union to cooperate on such matters as arms control and on regional and global issues. This means in effect that the tactics of linkage, which have been debated so much as an integral part of U.S. political strategy as approved by the President last year.

Another element of PD-18 which Moscow can hardly welcome is its emphasis on promoting U.S. values, such as human rights and national independence. Washington has already shown that human rights can be used as a political weapon against the Soviet Union, while the U.S. policy of improving relations with such east European countries as Poland, Hungary and Romania, also helps to strengthen the desire for independence from Moscow. It is hardly a coincidence that during the recent Belgrade conference the three countries did not always toe the Soviet line as readily as Moscow might have wished.

No Doubt

The policies recommended by PD-18 have in fact been in operation since last summer, and the Kremlin has been able to deduce them by observing U.S. actions around the world. There can be no doubt in the minds of Soviet leaders that they have to reckon with a more active U.S. foreign policy, and with a somewhat harsher international climate, than during the Nixon and Ford administrations.

As seen from Washington, this is a response to the growth in Soviet military power and to the Kremlin's new willingness to take risks in using such power around the world. As seen from Moscow, this is a challenge to the legitimate assertion of the national interests of the Soviet Union as an emerging global power. If the policy review now under way in Moscow is to yield some realistic policy recommendations of its own, it will have to take into account the concerns which have led the Carter administration to issue the policy recommendations which form the core of PD-18.

BALLET IN AMSTERDAM

Company Leads Up To Nureyev Season

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM (IHT) — The Dutch National Ballet, leading up to a two-week season with Rudolf Nureyev in New York, has the air of a well-balanced, healthy company, sure of its artistic personality and its eminent role in the European dance scene.

The company has 80 dancers (although the New York programs require no more than 15 in any one ballet) and a history that goes back a quarter-century, counting predecessors under other names. Its repertoire ranges from the museum pieces of the romantic repertoire through 20th-century classics to new works, mainly created by the troupe's own triumvirate of choreographers — Rudi van Dantzig, the artistic director for the last 10 years, Hans van Manen and Toer van Schayk.

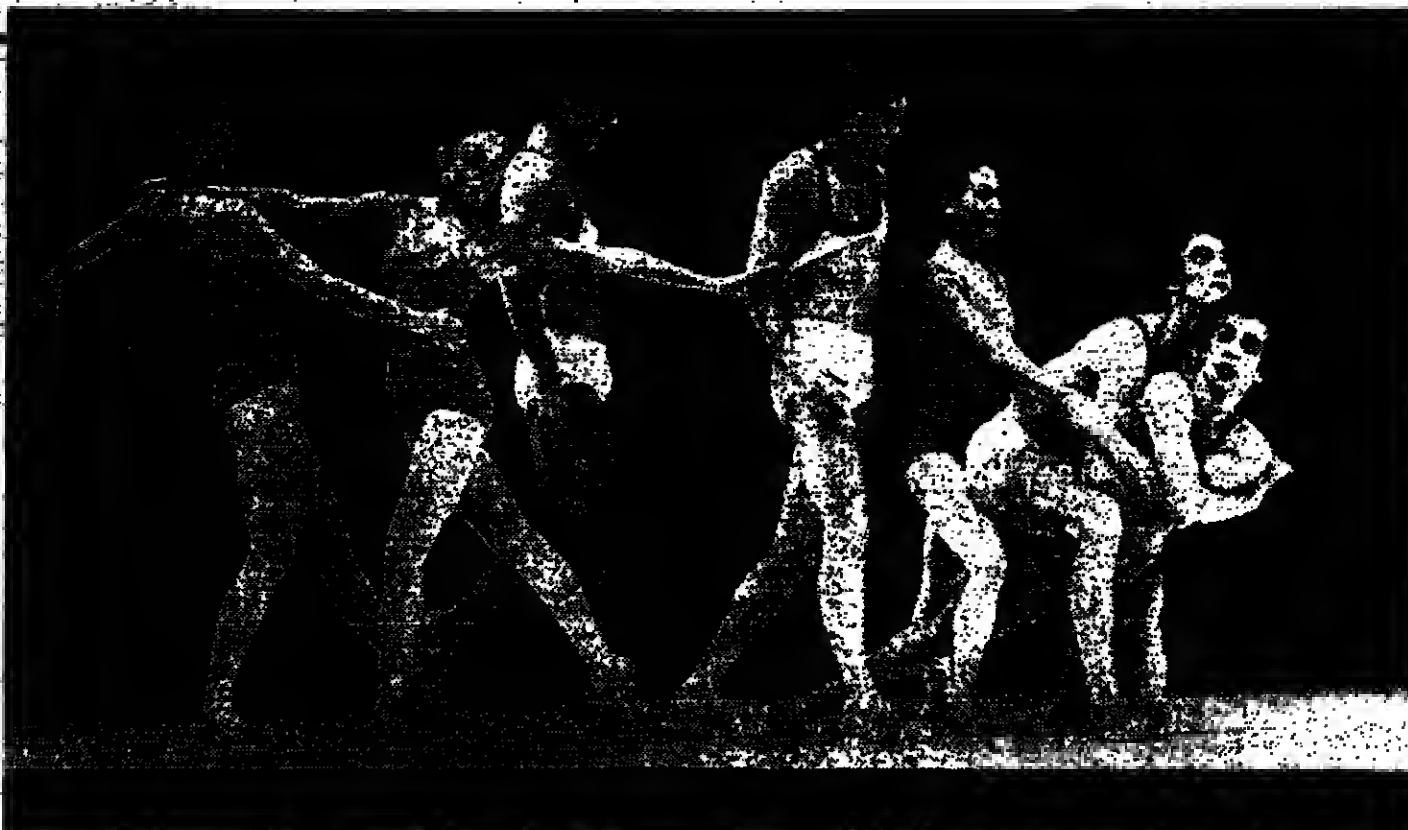
A series of programs over the last month has included a premiere from each of the three, two of them with roles for Nureyev, who has danced off and on with the

National — and in Van Dantzig's ballets elsewhere — for almost a decade.

Lone Man

Van Dantzig's "About a Dark Horse" and its similarly titled score, composed 15 years ago by Roman Haubenstock-Ramant, are of Kafkaesque inspiration, but the ballet is more reminiscent in mood of Balanchine's uncharacteristic "Night Shadow" (alias "La Sonnambula") in its central figure of a lone man who finds himself an outsider in a closed society, and in its obscure relationships and vaguely mysterious atmosphere.

A man enters a room peopled by zombie-like characters in evening dress. There are approaches and a variety of rejections. Suddenly, the walls of the room disappear, replaced by a nocturnal landscape and figures in brief costumes. ("his passions and aggressions," a program note suggests), and in the end the claustrophobic



The Dutch National Ballet with Rudolf Nureyev at right in "About a Dark Horse," which will be performed in New York.

room and conformist society return. The fluid movements for the man and Nureyev's expressive face, contrasted with the brusque

and expressionless high society, effectively stamped him as the alienated artist, but it also made the choreography of the opening scene more telling than of the succeeding dream sequence. The score, for three orchestras and two tapes of austere delicacy, was apt in the same way as a discreet and well-chosen wallpaper.

Original Results

In "Faun," Van Schayk has a go at Debussy's "Prelude a l'Après-Midi d'un Faune," with slight, but pleasing and original results. Two girls (Alexandra Radius and Maria Aradi), with mindless jobs in a modernistic factory, pass their lunch hour in a pas de trois

dalliance with a nonchalant and self-assured young janitor, then return to work with differing degrees of diligence while their recent acquaintance (Nureyev) soars into the wings. Van Schayk, who is also the company's chief designer, did the effective sets and costumes for his own and Van Dantzig's work.

"Dumbarton Oaks," set by Van Manen to Stravinsky's Concerto for 15 instruments that goes by that name, was as swift-moving and transparent as the score, with two outer movements for four dancers and a nocturnal pas de deux in the middle, all taking place in front of a stately, tree-shrouded, country manor. Al-

though plotless, the ballet was rich in suggestions of suburban delights and understated flirtations, expressed in inventive choreography. It was cheered as enthusiastically as the two ballets with Nureyev — proof that the troupe has a dance audience, not just a star-struck one.

The curtain-raiser was Balanchine's "Tombes de Couperin," which parallels in dance Ravel's homage to the French 18th-century. Balanchine ballets of this sort are unforgiving of anything less than ultimate precision, and while the National's dancers had the spirit of the thing right, they did not escape without some rough edges showing.

FOOD IN FRANCE

French Cooking With American Accent

By Naomi Barry

CHINON, France, March 29 (IHT) — In this historic and pleasantly somnolent town of 8,303 inhabitants where Joan of Arc first laid eyes on the Dauphin, a new sign has just gone up proclaiming: "Mrs. Connert's Chateau Country Cooking School — French Cooking Classes in English."

The local baker who worked for the American Army in 1945 is excited. The local tourism authorities are excited. The prefect of the Indre-et-Loire is excited. The coming of the Connerts has brought a social ripple to the region.

William Connert, a U.S. Foreign Service career diplomat (until recently the consul-general in Paris), retired last December to the 15th-century presbytery of Chinon. He has been doing much of the restoration himself, aided by local artisans and a couple of Boy Scouts saving to buy themselves clarinets. The most serious conversion is a spacious kitchen with ancient beams, big stone fireplace and up-to-date equipment.

Here, starting May 8, Barton Connert, in an ankle-length printed cotton apron, will give practical 10-day courses in the French cooking that made her dinners among the most notable in the diplomatic world. She has taught wherever Connert was posted. Her students have numbered some 6,000.

Mrs. Connert is a believer in the "cook for compliments" school. "I specialize in 'meat for pleasure' dishes," she said, "which make people go 'ooh.' If I make something I think is really good, I want Bill to grab me like the woman in the Tabu perfume ad and sigh, 'Darling, it was wonderful.' Otherwise, I'm really disappointed."

She has been teaching cooking courses for years, but giving the proceeds to charity, since as a Foreign Service wife regulations forbade her from having a job.

"Now, I'll be doing it to pay the plumber," she said, looking around the large stone house



Barton Connert, cooking school.

cramped with furniture, paintings and mementoes acquired during her husbands' peripatetic career.

Barton Lowell was an aspiring actress in summer stock when she married Connert, then a handsome young naval officer. While waiting for him to get out of the Navy, she taught the third grade in Centerville, Va., having the children act out Peter Rabbit and Little Red Riding Hood. On the side, she sold Washington real estate and hired out her exquisite hands to model agencies.

Her first lessons in "cooking for the people you love" were given in Norfolk, Va. However, her first big impact as a teacher came in Mexico when she established cooking classes for blind girls in preparation, Mrs. Connert and her maid blindfolded themselves and practiced for weeks.

"I had to get the feel of how to quarter an apple, of how to section an orange, of how to peel a potato, of doing everything and tasting everything with my eyes closed."

By the time the Connerts left Mexico, the money Barton had earned teaching other classes to local women had built a permanent public garden for the blind based on fragrances.

Duty in Paris

She regarded two tours of duty in Paris as heaven. "I learned French. I ate in all those lovely restaurants. I studied at the Cordon Bleu. I gave cooking lessons at our house for the Department of the Blind of the American Library."

Her students, both men and women, were people who wanted to be good home cooks. Barton streamlined the lessons she herself had learned at the Cordon Bleu, simplifying procedures. Ingredients were written out in large script on giant sheets of paper for everyone to copy with ease, and the one-woman show was on.

"I guess I'm still a frustrated actress and I am a frustrated mother, because I never had any children. I think of my students as my little birds on a branch waiting for me to pop something into their mouths."

"I tell them that cooking is cre-

ative, not something therapeutic like scrubbing the floor. It is very sensitive and intimate. You take something you have made and you give it to someone you love. With his hands he puts it into his mouth and it goes through his body."

After a warm-up like this, students not only find cooking a source of potential fun but turn to Mrs. Connert as a confidante.

In Chinon, her school will be run on a modified house-party plan. As "paying guests," students will sleep out but the lunches they have all prepared together in the mornings will be enjoyed at a long oak table. The service will be the Connert's finest china, silver and crystal. Coffee will be taken in front of the fire or among climbing roses in the old walled garden.

In the afternoons, wine will be tasted in local vineyards, tea will be sipped in the salons of the Connerts' friends, the gentry of Indre-et-Loire. There will be a chance to watch a practice session of the cavalry of the famed Cadre Noir at nearby Saumur and to attend concerts in old abbeys, churches and granges.

William Connert, a history buff, has promised to lead some of the excursions in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Connert's Chateau Country Cooking School, 66 Rue Voltaire, 37500 Chinon, France. Tel. 93-2804

'Star Trek' Film With TV Actors

HOLLYWOOD, March 29 (UPI) — A movie will be made of "Star Trek," with all the actors who were in the original television series.

Paramount Studios has announced that it will spend \$15 million on the film. The new movie will include the set of the USS Enterprise — after which the American space shuttle was named — and is being built on four different sound stages.

"Star Trek" became more popular in reruns than it was when first broadcast in the United States and has developed a legion of devoted fans throughout the world who have been calling for its return to the air. It still runs every day in New York.

Queen Mary Put Up for Resale

LOS ANGELES, March 29 (UPI) — The Queen Mary, retired from the sea 11 years ago to become a tourist attraction in Long Beach, Calif., is up for sale again. "We are seeking proposals from persons interested in the Queen Mary," Harbor Department General Manager James McJunkin, said yesterday.

The Los Angeles Times reported today that the ship had been offered for sale to at least three prospective buyers for about \$30 million, and interest had been expressed by Abraham Pritzker, who owns a controlling interest in the Hyatt Hotels Corp.

Wild Birds Said Threatened by World Pet Craze

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP) — About 100 million wild birds are being trapped each year to satisfy the growing worldwide demand for exotic household pets, pushing several of the most popular and costly species toward extinction, a private study says.

The study, entitled "The Bird Business," noted that as many as 80 per cent of all birds captured may die before reaching the customer. It urged the United States to ban the import of birds for sale as pets. And it added that the demand has led to the development of a thriving black market to avoid animal protection and quarantine laws.

The report was funded by the World Wildlife Fund, Defenders of Wildlife, Fund for Animals, Animal Welfare Institute and the Humane Society of the United States.

Some of the birds are startlingly expensive, it said. For instance, a golden-shouldered parakeet, a bird native to Australia, can cost \$10,000. A hyacinth macaw from South America sells for \$8,000. The study said that a recent U.S. Customs seizure involved several hundred cockatoos valued at more than \$500,000.

It added that at least nine species of parrots are threatened with extinction and populations of other species are declining.

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Weds. Fri. Sun.	Paris Ch. de Gaulle	Thurs. the following day.
4 p.m. (local time)		(local time)
4:45 p.m. (5:45 p.m. as of April 30) (local time)	Chicago	7:30 p.m. (8:30 p.m. as of April 30) (local time)
		Weds. Fri. Sun.

AIR FRANCE
The best of France to all the world.

6. Somebody's birthday.

(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1978

Page 9

Japan to Let Market Set Yen-Dollar Rate

TOKYO, March 29 (AP-DJ)—The dollar fell to a new low against the yen today as the central bank reported that market forces would be allowed to determine the dollar-yen rate.

Meanwhile, Japan reported export contracts for February rose 25.6 percent from the previous month and, on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, prices rose sharply.

Japan also reported today that industrial production slumped 0.6 percent in February, the first drop in four months.

Although the dollar recovered a bit from its all-time trading low of 239.70 yen in nervous afternoon trading, it finished at a record low of 221.55 yen, down sharply from yesterday's low of 225.025 yen.

Bank of Japan intervention was negligible, traders said.

Teichiro Morinaga, governor of the Bank of Japan, told Japanese reporters that intervention in foreign-exchange trading alone would not stop the decline of the

dollar because stability of the market basically has been upset by disequilibrium in the international balance of payments. He said the central bank would allow market forces to determine the value of the yen, conceding that heavy intervention over the past few weeks has proved ineffective in stopping the appreciation.

Foreign-exchange volume was a fairly heavy \$512 million in spot turnover, but only half the near-record spot volume of \$1.063 billion yesterday when the central bank made a futile attempt to hold the 225 yen level.

Export Contracts Up

Export contracts at the 13 major trading houses rose 25.6 percent in February from the prior month and were up 16.7 percent from a year earlier at 900.7 billion yen (about \$4.07 billion), the Japan Trade Council said.

Import contracts made by the trading houses, which account for about 60 percent of all Japanese trade, totaled \$64.6 billion yen, up 3.1 percent from the previous month but down 15.3 percent from a year earlier.

As a result, the export-contract surplus expanded again to 336.1 billion yen, up nearly 200 percent from a 169.5-billion-yen surplus registered in January. Despite the strong rise of the yen against the dollar, exports were supported by brisk sales of motor vehicles, ships and general machinery.

The Japanese government will map out new emergency import measures as early as possible to help reduce the country's trade surplus, International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Kono said, Reuters reported. He said the previous import-boosting steps had been insufficient.

Output Slumps

Industrial activity in February slumped from the prior month with the seasonally adjusted index of mining and manufacturing activity down 0.6 percent. But it was up 3.6 percent from a year earlier at 118.0 (1975 equals 100), the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

February's decline was the first in four months—in October the index showed a drop of 1 percent—but is less than the 1.8-percent decline projected earlier.

A survey of major-manufacturing industries shows that March activity is expected to fall 0.8 percent but gain 2.9 percent in April.

Stock Prices Gain

Share prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to advance sharply from heavy buying by corporate and individual investors. The Nikkei Dow indicator hit a record high of 5,400.77, posting a gain of 40.43 points. The index broke a five-year record yesterday.

The Bank of Japan is expected to intervene in foreign-exchange trading again this week to hold the dollar at about 220 yen, one trader said, despite Mr. Morinaga's statement. He said the massive intervention yesterday—around \$800 million—was mostly "politically motivated as a means of bailing out Japanese exporters at 225 yen before foreigners returned to the market in force from the Easter holidays."

The dollar will probably stay around 220 yen for the next week, he said, as importers needing dollars are expected to be in the market during the rest of the week. The government is also persuading securities companies to hold off inflows of foreign capital, traders noted.

Experts Disagree Over Cure for Dollar

Burns Favors Foreign Loan

WASHINGTON, March 29 (NYT)—Arthur Burns, whose resignation as a member of the Federal Reserve's board of governors becomes effective Friday, feels "a great deal of anguish" about the international position of the dollar, both for the sake of this country and for the sake of the international economy.

Offering some parting comments in a recent interview, he said that "we must give far more serious attention to assuring the integrity of the dollar than we have done. That is vital not only to the international economy, including our own, but to healthy political relations among the Great Powers of the world."

He indicated he thought it was "a good idea" to have the U.S. Treasury issue bonds denominated in foreign currencies to help improve the status of the dollar, as suggested by David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, and by other U.S. and foreign sources.

"It would check upward pressures on interest rates here," he remarked. "We could issue



Arthur Burns

long-term loans instead of short-term credit. We have to borrow money anyhow, and long-term debt doesn't disturb the markets the way that short-term debt does. Not least important, issuing Treasury securities denominated in a foreign currency will underline our confidence in the strength of our currency."

The problem of high inflation continues as one of his major worries. It is seeping the nation's strength and clouding the future of the economy, he said.

Wriston Urges Budget Balance

By Roger Smith

NEW YORK, March 28—Recent suggestions that the United States sell foreign-dominated securities to prop up the dollar are "just palliatives that will not fool the market," Citicorp chairman Walter Wriston says.

"People will do everything they can to avoid the problem," he said in an interview, including advocating large currency swaps between central banks, "which is just a way to waste assets." He also downgraded the importance of U.S. oil imports, expected to total \$40 billion this year, as a main contributor to the dollar slide.

"The real problem is the enormous budget deficits we have run over the past 25 years," he said, contributing to an inflation which undermines the dollar's worth abroad. He added that "inflation is going to accelerate," in the wake of a projected \$60 billion deficit this year. "It's going to be bad," he said.

"Right now we're taking gas around the world on the perception of the management of



Walter Wriston

our economy," he said. "If we change the perception, the dollar will change with it."

Proposals to implement wage and price controls, however, "are nutty things now crawling out of the woodwork," he said. He maintained that inflation fighting must be done at the Federal Reserve Board and by the White House. "The question is whether we're willing to pay the political price," including possibly higher unemployment, he said.

© Los Angeles Times

Urges Coordinated Summit Strategy

Britain Fears Weaker Dollar If Joint Action Fails

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP-DJ)—Prime Minister James Callaghan believes there is an urgent need for this summer's seven-nation economic summit to produce coordinated action aimed at restoring confidence in the international economy.

In his view, the major non-Communist industrial nations must take action to spur economic growth, stabilize currency-exchange rates, conserve energy, promote trade and maintain capital flows. Hard action in these areas—rather than high-sounding declarations—would go a long way toward restoring the confidence of consumers, businessmen and governments and ending the long slide of the dollar, he believes.

He has made known these views in a personal meeting with President Carter here last Thursday and in a position paper he brought with him that currently is circulating at high levels within the government.

Mr. Callaghan believes all that is required to take multilateral

coordinated action is the political will among the leaders of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada, all of whom tentatively are scheduled to attend an economic summit in Bonn in July.

As the British see it, the United States—whose currency is continuing to take a battering on foreign-exchange markets—would benefit from concerted economic actions. For they believe that the dollar faces long-range problems that can be eased only if the negative psychology of the currency markets is reversed.

The industrial nations tried to convince the world they were taking action at the last economic summit, held in London last May. The meeting is widely regarded as a failure because Germany and Japan subsequently missed economic growth targets to which they had committed themselves.

With the dollar falling, protectionist pressures building and unemployment still high, Mr. Callaghan is convinced that the industrial powers can not afford to

produce a similar sham in Bonn. Action rather than rhetoric must be forthcoming this time, he contends.

This will not be easy to produce. He believes that the major industrial democracies are running their economies more independently—with less regard for the effect on their trading partners—than they have in a long time. However, he argues that concerted action could ease the political problems of any particular course, enabling government leaders to claim they were acting for the common good of all nations.

Mr. Callaghan told Mr. Carter

that he believes the dollar could face trouble over an extended period. According to Mr. Callaghan's reasoning, the dollar could remain weak for years because it is the major international reserve currency in a period when the U.S. economy is shrinking compared with the world economy and when the West is destined to continue importing huge quantities of Mideast oil.

He believes that some of the dollar's role as a reserve currency should be shared by increasing the role of the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights, a reserve asset sometimes referred to as "paper gold."

2.2% Price Rise Set By U.S. Steel Corp.

PITTSBURGH, March 29 (UPI)—To its second price increase for all steel mill products this year, U.S. Steel Corp. today raised prices \$10.50 per net ton, effective April 1, to cover the cost of the new United Mine Workers contract.

The new prices amount to a 2.2-percent hike on total steel mill products. The first increase, announced in December and effective in the first quarter of 1978, averaged about 5.5 percent.

In Washington, the Council on Wage and Price Stability said the "magnitude" of the increase "cannot be fully explained by the higher cost of coal." It estimated the new coal pact will increase steel production costs by about \$4 per ton.

"Moreover, the cost of the coal agreement will be stretched over a three-year period," the council said. "This should imply an even smaller immediate increase in the cost of producing steel."

The average annual increase in steel prices over the past two years was about 8.5 percent, the council said.

"We hope that other firms in the industry will seriously consider the implications of this action for their own competitive positions and the nation's inflation problems."

Other steel producers said they had no immediate comment to make on the action.

The increase comes at a time of strong steel demand and evidence of falling import activity in the U.S. market due to a federal program to curb foreign steel dumping.

"Coal is a primary source for much of the energy required in the melting, forming and finishing of steel mill products," U.S. Steel said in a statement. "The higher costs now being encountered apply to both the company's own-produced and purchased coal and also to other forms of energy."

Soft coal operators in general have estimated the new UMW contract will cost them \$5 per hour per man. The new contract provides for wage and fringe ben-

efit increases of about 39 percent over three years.

U.S. Steel said that throughout the 110-day coal miners strike, it had incurred sizable abnormal and emergency costs to minimize cutbacks in production and employment. "This was a major factor in the company's unprofitable position projected for the first quarter of 1978," the statement said.

Economists said the boosts would mean higher prices for many consumer goods and one steel industry expert said it could increase the price of the average automobile by as much as \$15.

Tilford Gaines, economist for Manufacturers Hanover Trust, said U.S. Steel's action was "a continuation of a dangerous trend now underway—for everyone, industry and labor alike, to grab every opportunity to boost prices or wages." He said "many different products" would be affected by the steel price rises, and predicted they would be followed by price hikes in other industries.

Alan Murray, Citibank economist, said the increases will affect "many goods" but "these days prices of many items are on the rise."

368 U.S. Banks

On Problem List

WASHINGTON, March 29 (Reuters)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said yesterday the number of problem banks at the end of 1977 was 368, unchanged from June and down from 379 a year earlier.

In its annual report, the agency put 12 in the "serious problem-potential payoff" category at year-end, down from 24 at the end of 1976 and 18 in June.

One bank in the most severe problem category was a national bank, down from four a year earlier. The FDIC said none of the potential-payoff banks had deposits of more than \$750 million.

It said the total number of banks in the "serious problem" category was 100, up from 91 a year earlier.

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KLEINWORT BENSON (JAPAN) FUND

Société Anonyme
Head Office: 37, rue Notre-Dame - Luxembourg
Trade Register: Luxembourg B 8528

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is to be held on April 12th, 1978 at 16.00 o'clock at 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

Agenda

1. Receipt of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance sheet and profit and loss statement and allotment of the results for the year ended December 31, 1977.
3. Ratification of the co-optation of two directors.
4. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
5. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of Directors and the Statutory Auditor for a new term of one year.
6. Miscellaneous business as may properly come before the meeting.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors

Weekly net asset value

on March 28, 1978

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$50.49

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$36.81

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

PUK Net Jumps

26.7% in Year

PARIS, March 29 (AP-DJ)—Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann net earnings rose 26.7 percent last year to 142 million French francs (about \$30.2 million) from 112 million the previous year but down from 197 million in 1975, the company said today.

PUK, the parent company of the French aluminum, non-ferrous metals and chemicals group, said that in view of the persistent crisis in the steel industry, which is continuing to affect the performance of its subsidiary, Ugine Aciers, the board has decided to propose the payout of a 5-franc net dividend per share, unchanged from 1976.

PUK said it will announce June 21 its 1977 consolidated results, in which the company has said it expects to show a sharp improvement in 1976.

Commerzbank Cuts Payout

FRANKFURT, March 29 (AP-DJ)—Commerzbank said today it is proposing to cut its annual dividend to 8.50 Deutsche marks per share from 9 DM paid in fiscal 1976.

The management board also announced that consolidated group profit for fiscal 1977 fell to 212.7 million DM from 225 million DM a year earlier. No results were given for parent company profit.

Stock Prices Rise Broadly

NEW YORK, March 29 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved ahead today in active trading, continuing to be aided by the smaller-than-expected rise in the consumer price index and bargain hunting.

"It's pretty much a trader's market," one analyst said. "The market's performance itself has been encouraging, he added, noting that secondary issues continue to outperform the market."

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 2.94 at 761.78.

Advancing issues led declines by about 850 to about 525.

Volume totaled 25.45 million shares, up from 21.60 million yesterday.

Airco topped the big board active, gaining 1 1/4 to 44 1/2.

On the downside, Southwest Airlines dropped 2 1/4 to 15 1/4 on news its president resigned.

Prices were higher on the American Stock Exchange in active trading.

In Chicago, nearby soybean futures fell the 30-cent daily limit on the Chicago Board of Trade as Brazil's lowered soybean crop estimate and new export restrictions failed to measure up to traders' expectations. The collapse in the soybean complex affected wheat and corn futures, with corn slumping about six cents.

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In His \$80,000 Sedan, Reggie Jackson Is Bitter

Veeck Builds His Team With a Gang of Castoffs

By Joseph Durso

Reggie Jackson

FORCED AT SECOND BASE—Thad Bosley of the Chicago White Sox is out, but the double play by the Pittsburgh Pirates failed. Making the late throw is Fernando Gonzalez.

Europe to See 'the White Pele'

